THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce.
H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!
THE subscriber having taken, or rented for an unlimited number of years, the Woolen Factory belonging to his Father in Millcreek, about three miles from Erie, and two miles from Carlin's Tavern, south from the Buffalo road, is ready to manufacture wool into cloth on shares, or by the yard for 37 1-2 cts per yard.
Custom carding done for five cents per pound, on short notice and in the best manner.
Cloth Dressing done in the best manner for 20 cts per yard all colors except green, blue & red. Flannel dressed for 13 cts per yard.
The subscriber having been engaged in the business nearly all his life, and having engaged an old experienced hand, Z. L. Huff, is determined not to be beat by any thing in the Western country.
HARVEY N. HILL.
Millcreek June 13, 1846. 1y4

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Mehaffey & Brown, was dissolved on the 23d inst. by mutual consent. J. S. Brown will remain in the store to settle the accounts of the late firm. All who know themselves indebted will please to call soon.
THOMAS MEHAFFEY,
JOHN S. BROWN.
Erie, July 4, 1846.

FRESH GROCERIES.—Tea, coffee, Pepper pice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Rice, Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, and Molasses, for sale cheap at the store of
MEHAFFEY and BREWSTER.
July 11, 1846

AIR TIGHT HALL & PARLOR STOVES.
SOMETHING a *little extra* in this line will be ordered for sale and ready for inspection in about ten days. Those who wish to buy will do well to wait till we get them out.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Sept. 26, 1846. 15

THE BRIDE'S DEPARTURE.

BY G. W. PATTEN.

Brother! speak in whispers light;
'Tis my last—my last good night!
Never more our steps will stray
Through the garden's scented way;
By the homestead of the bees—
'Neath the shady chestnut trees;
By the meadow's winding stream,
Glittering in the sunset beam.
Gentle Brother! smile and bless—
'Tis my last—my last caress.

Sister! with thine eyes of blue,
Hither come and weep "Adieu!"
Let thine arm around me twine,
Let thy cheek repose on mine,
While I gaze into thy face,
Circled in this dear embrace.
Thou hast ever proved to me
All that love could wish to be;
Yet I leave thy heart alone—
Brother—Sister! bless your own.

Mother! thou hast rocked my head
Softly on its cradle bed;
When the storm was raging high,
Sweetly sung love's lullaby—
Yet I part—I part from THEE.
Who henceforth will sing to me
When my head aches with pain?
I shall miss that early strain.
Mother! with thy accents mild,
Bless, oh! bless thy weepin child.

Written for the Erie Observer.

COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS.

2. BY A LADY.

* * * * At this time about a dozen of these bullies belonged to the *University*.—They formed a club composed of themselves and a few other students, creatures whom they found convenient as humble friends. Contrary however to usual custom, and to the great annoyance of the peaceful and literary men of the College, the bullies forced themselves into the different clubs, exercising every species of domineering tyranny, and destroying every prospect of comfort or mutual advantage in social intercourse.

There seemed no means of changing this state of affairs, but to wait quietly until these literary ruffians chose to withdraw of their own accord. Many of the members kept their rooms; but even these did not escape the sneer with which the watchful fiends would question why they no longer attended. Nothing but the dread of being put up at eight paces to be shot at by a practised marksman, or possibly *in some cases, the horror of being forced* in self-defence to shed blood, rendered this state of affairs at all endurable. Every challenge at the time of which I write, was a mark that no one, except those known to be destined to the church, chose should rest upon their character in future life.

Near the close of autumn there entered a young Oxonian, who seemed peculiarly fitted, if such a thing might be, to pass the ordeal of a continental college acquaintance without personal difficulties. Except a temperament highly nervous and an intellect of the first order, he seemed in every respect a medium.—Not an organ of the brain swelled above its proper level—every feature was regular as a model, and each limb proportioned to five feet ten. Good looking, not handsome—agreeable, scarce interesting—mirful, but not jovial—easy tempered, but not pliable—fearless, apparently, yet prudent—peaceable even to caution, but nerves subservient—sincere in his piety without a shade of cant, he became, no one knew how or why, a noted man. He was known to all, intimate with a number, but sought the friendship of none; and discouraged the advances of those who would have attached themselves to him by any bond closer than that of social intercourse. It was useless to to speak ill of him, for you met disbelief in your auditors, and indifference from himself when the expressions were repeated. It was equally useless to defend him, for he seemed to think it unnecessary, and only thanked you coldly in good set phrase. His unaffected good humor, his self reliance, and above all, his indifference to every thing that makes up the eclat of college existence, kept even the bullies at bay for so long a period that he bid fair to live among us unannoyed; and the majority began to look upon him with that species of respect which is always forced from common-place characters when an end is effected without the use of apparently adequate means.

A crisis was, however, imperceptibly, but steadily approaching. It was remarked that Burke never went out to witness a duel.—When any one was killed or severely wounded in an affair, his bitter expressions of regret that a reconciliation had not been effected, caused others to smile and give him a look of warning. Once when he attempted to prevent a meeting, such decided intimations were given that his own courage would be tested if he interfered further, that nothing but a practised self-control could have enabled him to preserve his temper. All this was noticed by the bully club, and it was determined that Burke should fight or leave.

From an instinctive feeling that the Briton was no trifler, they nominated their boldest and best shot for the purpose; and a series of insults that would have tried the patience of a slave, was commenced—at first slight and indirect, they were passed over as unintentional or inadvertent; as they became more indelicate, keen satire or repartee paid them back with usury. Real insult was met by a firm look and a bold reproof. One evening, upon receiving a slight but contemptuous push, he turned on his insulter a glowing eye, and said in a distinct whisper, "my code permits me to defend with death if attacked."

The club were puzzled. Burke would not send a challenge, but no one doubted his courage; and as yet his associations were unbroken. It was finally determined to feign offence, and compel him to accept or refuse a challenge in form. His firm character failed him not on so severe a trial. "Tell your principal," said he to the second who delivered the paper, "that I fight no cold-blooded duels, and least of all with a noted bully; and tell him further, that I shall arm myself, and if he values his person it will be safer not to molest me."

It was presumed the Oxonian would now leave; he was not educating for the priesthood, and had violated a custom of the institution, which compelled all others to answer a regular cartel. It could not be overlooked; and the Briton was cut by every one, except those whose religious character compelled them to appear openly on the side of peace. The salutations of this body he acknowledged courteously, but sought not their support in his humiliating position. Never was a determined spirit put to a severer trial; every species of insult short of actual violence was heaped upon him. Shunned even by those who felt and knew him worthy, he met the shock unsupported by a single student of the twelve hundred whose footsteps daily awoke the echos of the endless galleries. Custom is law and he had violated custom. He was not however overlooked or forgotten in the mass of physical and mental vigor congregated in those famed halls. We watched with a singular degree of interest the denouement of this singular character. His gloomy brow, his pale cheek, his thoughtful aspect, and the occasional fierce flashing of his blue eye, all told of passion struggling with the restraints of reason and principle.

"*Diable!*" said a young man whose gallant bearing had earned for him the soubriquet of Count, and who had fought as often as any one rook the trouble to ask him, "Diable! there is madness enough in that thunder-cloud brow to annihilate the whole club; a little French philosophy may make the bull dog show his teeth; I'll try him and stand second." The Count approached the hall window, against the side of which Burke had been leaning for an hour, looking through the panes of glass at vacancy, with all the energy of an exasperated spirit. With infinite tact the Frenchman stood for some minute near to the proscribed student, then without attempting common topics began at once in a low voice, "I have come to persuade you into my views if I can; you are open to reason?" The Englishman nodded. "Will you take my arm then, and let us walk in the grounds."

"*You will compromise yourself by association* with me just now; I have no wish to involve you with this hellish club."

"*The club, pooh!*" said the Count, with a mocking laugh, "they are little better than

"If you fear them not," said the other, "I am with you, and in good sooth I much need a friend."

"Such would I be, and such I will be, let the beer-swilling brutes digest it as they may. But tell me, I pray you, is there not a possible hope I may yet stand by you as second?"

"A month since I would have answered decidedly, no; lately, I begin to question whether to inflict summary punishment on a band of men so fiend-like in their mischievous tyranny, would not rather be an act worthy of praise—a case may form an exception to general rules."

"Can that rule of moral ethics be right, which would stand in the way of deserved punishment, inflicted, too, in a fair field, and by established laws of the duello? A disciple of Machiavelli would declare that the error lay in giving the wrong-doer a chance of life equal to your own."

"It may appear strange," said the Briton; "yet my principles approach nearer to those of the wily Italian than do yours. I hold it right to punish by laws which guard the innocent from all risk; but those laws deprecate the duello as they do the stiletto, because Justice should ever be unmixed with passion, and uninfluenced by personal rancour."

"Call the case an exception to the rule; have you not borne for months the insults, worse than injuries, of this band of ruffians—been marked, deserted and scorned—your associations broken, and your days rendered *lonely and bitter? Can justice, meeted out by* a man who has patiently borne all this, be mixed with passion or be influenced by rancour?"

"Nay, but see you not that it is the duello itself, which sustains these same ruffians—were it considered dishonorable and murderous to take the life of another in single combat, men would be restrained from offering an insult, for which no satisfaction could be given other than an apology—it is the apparent justice of an offered satisfaction, called honorable, which restrains general opinion from punishing the insulter."

"I marvel, mon ami," said the Frenchman, "that while Europe is the theatre of revolutionary madness, and her soil a battle-field for insane soldiery, you can reason so calmly of the force of general opinion and the evils of private rencontre. The time may come, in after ages, when men will be restrained by a wholesome tone in the mass; but it is not yet nor is it likely to be for a century. Let not such abstractions, I beseech you, prevent a just indignation and its appropriate action."

"Oppression," said Burke, "may drive a man mad, and *indeed I scarce know whether* my brain maintains its balance. I shame to confess, that while convinced of the general impropriety of the practice, I have allowed my feelings to overrule my judgment. I cannot leave with this mark upon me—I can bear no longer—this club must be met man by man."

"When shall I have the honor?" said the Count; "are you a shot?"

"To-morrow morning—eighteen months ago I was certain as eight or ten."

"Then are the whole set doomed, unless they wing us both, for I'll finish what you leave undone. Eight paces, yes, eight; six if they will agree. Your eye will unsteady any of them, and the closer the better."

A hundred or more students might have been seen leaving the University in pairs, next morning, and proceeding to an open space, beyond a grove belonging to the Institution. The parties were already on the ground, and only waited the usual ten minutes after the time appointed, for any who might not have been in time to witness the scene.

Burke wore the appearance of a man profoundly satisfied with himself. He waited, in careless attitude, the result of an earnest conversation between the seconds, relative to the propriety of putting up the principals at a distance of less than twenty feet; and though he seemed desirous to preserve the gravity proper to so critical an affair, a smile would flit across his features and brighten his *full eye, despite his effort to prevent it.*—Had he just left the chamber of her he loved, a successful wooer, his brow could not have expanded more joyously. It was impossible to witness such genuine courage without admiration, yet a feeling of regret came over me, as I felt he must have conquered his own scruples by a decided act of the will. The flimsy excuse that he was contending against oppression, would not in future time, satisfy a conscience, sustained by the judgments of a brain so accurately balanced. For the present the unobtrusive monitor was silent, and the Briton felt happy in his freedom from perplexity of mind, and in his own buoyant and undaunted courage.

The polite pertinacity of the Frenchman conquered, and the distance was measured full six paces. As they placed the principals I turned to observe the German. He was calm but had lost much of his audacity, and appeared unable to understand how one who had borne so much, could rush on almost certain death with entire non-chalence. Unable to read the deeper character of his antagonist, the burly ruffian was altogether in a surprise. So deep was the silence into which the conversational hum of the witnesses had subsided, that I heard distinctly the low whisper of Burke, as he received his weapon, "Count, I'll hit him between the brows." All the fierce energy of his nervous temperament seemed to be concentrated in the glance of the Englishman, as the fatal numbers were counted. The bully was firm, but not quite himself. A moment, and the latter sprang into the air and measured his length on the grass. A stream of blood slowly trickled down the white neck of the Englishman, but he stood erect. The German moved not again—he was hit between the brows!

"A scratch of the marrold muscle," said a medical student, tying the camoric handkerchief of the Count over the lint he applied to the bleeding surface. The body was left to the members of the club—the pistols delivered to the bowing valet, and the young men quietly proceeded to the college along with the spectators.

Burke was himself again. He manifested no anger at the previous desertion and coldness of the collegians—he had violated a rule; he knew this, and bore the inconvenience.—Except that he cherished the Count as a friend, and was less mirthful in ordinary intercourse, no difference of manner or feeling was perceptible.

The black patch had not been removed from the Oxonian's neck for a day, ere he received an invitation for a second meeting. The interest was intense, and the concourse of fellows large. The Englishman looked dislike mingled with scorn—the bully hatred mingled with apprehension. The polite Count with much show of courtesy, proposed again the terrible six paces. It could not be objected to. "I, too, will hit between the brows," said the Rhinelander, evidently intending to be heard. The Frenchman smiled at the abortive effort to create alarm. A mocking sneer lingered for a moment round the mouth of his friend. It was only in the moment of action, that all the nervous energy of Burke concentrated itself in his look—it had its effect—his antagonist grasped the weapon with too much force, at the instant of its discharge, and the bullet perforated the beaver instead of the brain of the Englishman. I turned to observe the effect of the latter's shot; there was a body lying on its back on the sward—and the flesh was torn between the brows!

"How are you with the small sword," said the Count, a few mornings after, breaking in upon the studies of his friend. "I have made an engagement for Thursday, and have here the measure; it fits my rapier to the tenth of an inch."

"I have not neglected a practice at this day so necessary to one's safety, and am considered skillful; but have our terrible club confessed their fear of fire-arms; for I presume you did not propose a change?"

"By no means! Rouke did me the favor to call and ask whether you used the sword; desirous to accommodate, I had the pleasure to inform him that if you did not it would gratify me to take your place, and he would please to consider us one in these affairs."

"In truth," said Burke, "I prefer the sword; to say nothing of my own greater safety, it will enable me to wound, without destroying my adversary."

"Nay but listen," said the Frenchman eagerly, "some months before you came among us, a young man from the sweet south of France entered here; he was beautiful as a girl and good as a angel. His slender boyish frame, and the trusting mildness of his blue eye, which seemed to appeal for protection, should have preserved him from the foul fiend himself; but this club of hell-hounds scented him, and murdered the boy in cold blood, for sport. I was away at the time, or they should have trampled over my body to reach him. And who, think you, was their instrument? This man who is to meet one of us on Thursday. Aye! this Grimm first tortured the fair-haired boy with bleeding wounds, and then stabbed him to the heart. 'Twas done scientifically he said. By the blood of the innocent, if you feel unwilling to inflict Heaven's vengeance on the assassin, I must take your place, and pray you to stand by my side."

"It does indeed seem but justice to mete him what he has measured to others, and I have gone too far to recede."

It is scarce possible to conceive a look more malignantly exulting than that of Grimm, as his glance fell on his antagonist. Indeed to every one of the class, and all were connoisseurs in this species of encounter, it appeared hardly possible for the Englishman to contend with success against that tall frame with its firm muscle and long arm.

Confident in his physical advantages, the German began the play with a lazy indifference, which the Briton met with a graceful ease of fence, that soon convinced the bystanders that the match was by no means unequal. It was a sight for an amateur to observe the watchful eye, the feint, the guard, the momentary clashing rattle, and the dead silence as each waited on the movement of the other. Grimm repeatedly tried his long arm in the attack, but a skill that forced our admiration as often foiled him. A feint of his adversary at length brought the German's sword to his own right, but instead of meeting it, quick as thought, Burke's weapon touched the unguarded left arm, and then threw off, the next instant, the point of his antagonist. The dripping blood warned the bully that it was necessary to close the contest before loss of strength left him at the mercy of the challenged; he made an attack into which all his skill and all his power were thrown; the Briton parried and the blades rang unceasingly. Heretofore always a conqueror, and amused to so obstinate a resistance, the German lost a portion of his temper; a fierce thrust, which a side spring of Burke's rendered harmless, left his own hand exposed, and the upper joint of his thumb felt the smart of a wound. It would now have been safer for Grimm to stake his life on the issue of a game of chess after the loss of his queen. The Count glared at him with folded arms and set teeth. It was but an execution: touch followed touch, and with each came a stream of blood—then the sword arm fell helpless—the Briton seemed to hesitate: "A thrust for Languedoc," shouted the Count, "*remember the blue eyed boy;*" *and true to* his feelings and his friend, the sword of Burke entered the left breast of the bully. A look of satisfaction rested on the faces of the spectators, for they had not forgotten the butchery of that helpless child.

The leaders of the club were gone, but it still contained bold and arrogant spirits, who they read in the grave sternness with which they were met by their fellow collegians, that nothing less than the total annihilation of the body, and the expulsion of its members from the institution, would satisfy the large mass of the students. To be drove away with scornful hootings and derision, was not to be thought of while their ground could be maintained with the sword and pistol. They judged, perhaps correctly, that if the brothers-in-arms, as the friends were now called, could be in any manner disposed of, they might yet intimidate the large body of students and regain their former position. In the hope that Burke would refuse a challenge in a manner so unusual, it was determined to invite a combat with sword, on horseback. If he accepted, they still hoped the invulnerable Briton, whose deadly eye and practised hand had proved so disastrous to their associates, would find himself more than matched by a southern Russ, who had united himself with the club, because of their affinity to his own untameable character. Had the Count stood alone the club had gained their point—to meet a Cossack on horseback! the manner was unusual, the invitation scarce reasonble. So the Count thought, but he would communicate with his friend.

"Have they forgotten," said Burke, "that English gentlemen follow the hound? that Oxford students ride steeple chases? I want a fortnight to select a steed and regain my seat; and my dear Count, if you will do me the favor of taking a daily ride, I may give you some specimens of English leaps. Have you ever heard of keeping the saddle ten with a silver penny between boot and stirrup?"

"We have heard of such feats, as of English bows that men of other nations could not bend, and cloth yard shafts almost as destructive as modern musketry. France and Britain have met often and may well respect the prowess of each other—"

"And will doubtless meet again ere the world be many years older. Should fortune will that I lead a battallion, I pray her to grant me an enemy gallant as yourself, with whom to play the stirring game."

"I second your wish," said the Count, "and in truth, I fear not there will be work enough for both ere long. In mean while I rejoice you can meet this wild Cossack on more than equal terms. I would not that you were cut off, before we tilt with squadrons in a heady fight."

Had they never met but on horse back, the Russ and Briton had been friends. It was impossible not to admire the native grace of the one, as he curbed the springy, vaulting steed of which he seemed a part, and the practised manage of the other, who seemed to infuse his own intelligence into the animal he bestrode. They watched each other with deep interest, not unmixed with respect; and the strong attraction of similar liking would have drawn them together, but for the deadly feud, which had forced both from classics and calculations to a formed pastime.

There were no rules to govern a meeting of so unprecedented a character; room for spectators and room for combatants to do their worst on each other, was the only law. For this purpose a fallow field of half a score of acres was obtained, round which on the appointed morning a thousand students ranged themselves.

I cannot describe the rushing onsets of the Russ, as he came down, dealing a passing blow, that rang on the sword of his adversary like a file cutting into steel, or wheeling the animal ere he had fairly passed, like machinery on a pivot, he made a sweeping stroke, as a bound of the noble creature carried him beyond reach. The blood bay of the Englishman was ever side by side, or head to head with the half-tamed black of the Ukraine.—At one of these ousets, Burke started an easy gallop, and turning his adversary's left, wheeled snddenly, but not more promptly than the Cossack, and with their fore feet in the air, the high mettled coursers were brought breast to breast, their armed hoofs tearing away skin and flesh from their broad chests. Uttering a shrill neigh, the mad brutes bit fiercely at each other, and the swords of the *scarce less madened riders, rank a deadly* accompanyment. The Russ was the superior horseman, but he had not learned the use of his weapons in the schools of the west. He veered, he backed, he vaulted forward, more like a centaur that a son of Adam: but he met the prepiral guard of the Briton, whose horsemanship was fully equal to a position of defence. Between spirits wound up to the highest pitch of excitement, this hand to hand conflict could not last. A semi-circular vault of the Cossack brought them side by side and face to face, and at the same instant that his sword descended on the shoulder of the Briton, a thrust of the latter passed beneath his raised arm through and through his chest.

The obnoxious club was dissolved and its remaining members hooted from the Institution. They had sown the seed of insult and *oppression, and reaped a fall harvest of indig*nation and contempt.

For a time they stood up against the torrent of general hatred, and tried again the effort of intimidation, while their dangerous foe was confined to his couch, and the Frenchman dare not risk his own life, now so necessary to his friend. But their challenges were returned unread, and the messenger spat upon. Not a Bully was to be found, when Burke, amid a crowd of congratulating students, with the tender assistance of the Count—himself pale from anxious watching—first mounted the saddle to renovate his debilitated frame.

A YANKEE GHOST.

Guilt or remorse for injuries inflicted upon those whose forgiveness cannot be known, condition cannot be estimated, is the prolific mother of spectral annoyances. Whomsoever we have injured, however weak and despicable while living, becomes formidable by death. I have noticed in our thrifty, money-loving community, that there is a very common notion that the disposal of an estate, contrary to the known wishes of the testator, is the most potent spell of all others for raising a Yankee ghost. Among the many anecdotes which corroborate this opinion, I must content myself with citing one, the scene of which happens to be in an adjoining town.

Some years ago an elderly woman, familiarly known as "Aunt Morse," died, leaving a handsome little property. No will was found, although it was understood before her decease, that such a document was in the hands of Squire S., one of her neighbors. One cold winter evening, some weeks after her departure, Squire S., sat in his parlor looking over his papers, when hearing some one cough in a familiar way, he looked up, and saw before him a little crooked old woman, in an oil-nut colored woolen frock, blue and white tow and linen apron, and striped blanket, leaning her sharp pinched face on one hand, while the other supported a short, black tobacco pipe, at which she was puffing in the most vehement and spiteful manner conceivable.

The Squire was a man of some nerve; but his first thought was to attempt an escape, from which he was deterred only by the consideration that any effort to that effect would necessarily bring him nearer to his unwelcome visitor.

"Aunt Morse," he said, at length, "for the Lord's sake, get right back into the burying ground! What on earth are you here for?"

The apparition took her pipe deliberately from her mouth, and informed him that she came to see justice done her will; and that nobody need think of cheating her, dead or alive. Concluding her remark with a shrill emphasis, she replaced her pipe, and puffed away with renewed vigor. The Squire had reasons for retaining the document at issue, which he had supposed conclusive, but he had not reckoned on the interference of the testator, in the matter. Aunt Morse, when living had always been regarded as a very shrew of a woman; and he now began to suspect that her recent change of condition had improved her, like Sheridan's Ghost, "the wrong way." He saw nothing better to be done under the circumstances, than to promise to see the matter set right that very evening.

The ghost nodded her head approvingly, and, knocking the ashes out of her pipe against the chimney, proceeded to fill it anew with a handful of tobacco from her side pocket. "And now, Squire," she said, "if you'll just light my pipe for me, I'll be a going."

The Squire was, as has been intimated, no coward; he had been out during the war in a Merrimack privateer, and had seen sharp work off Fayal, but, as he said afterwards, "It was no touch to lighting Aunt Morse's pipe." No slave of a pipe bearer ever handled the chiboque to the grand Turk with more care and reverence, than the Squire manifested on this occasion. Aunt Morse drew two or three long preliminary whiffs, to see that all was right, pulled her blanket over her head and slowly hobbled out of the door. The Squire being true to his promise, was never again disturbed. It is right in conclusion, to say, that there were strong suspicions at the time, that the ghost was a reality of flesh and blood—in short, one of the living heirs of Aunt Morse, and not the old lady herself.—*Whittier's Supernaturalism of New England.*

A Patriotic Speech.

We make the following extract from the speech of Mr. Hannegan in the U. S. Senate on the Mexican war.:—

"As to the causes of this war, I shall not enter into them; its justice or its injustice, in my opinion, have but little to do with its prosecution, when the aim on all sides is to prosecute it for the sake of a speedy termination. One thing, however, I may in justice remark, that, unless refuted, the assignment of causes made by the President in his opening message must secure to us the verdict of posterity. But, be this as it may, one thing is certain, we are engaged in war with an obstinate enemy, and during its continuance I feel bound by the highest sense of honor to contribute, by every means in my power, to the success of my country's arms, and the humiliation and overthrow of the enemy. I stop not to ask the approval of casuists, when my heart bids me to know only my own country in the contest; and I fervently trust that God may forever crown her eagle banner with victory, whenever and wherever her sons may unfurl it in battle, beneath the broad vault of heaven. Never may its glorious folds, dimmed and discolored with the blood of its soldiers, trail in the dust. I should deplore an unjust or an aggressive war as much as any man; I would leave no proper means untried for an accomodation; to secure peace, I would yield everything but honor; but whilst war lasted I would strain every sinew, exert every nerve of the nation to impress the enemy and the world with the terror of our arms.—Sir, the hunters-up of conscience cases may approve it or not—I am well assured that this course it is my duty to adopt and pursue. I would not, whilst the goomy cloud of war hung over the land, say to the enemy—"Go on! You are right—we are wrong! The God of justice is on your side, and his avenging hand will yet deliver to your toils our soldiers bound hand and foot, so that you may flesh your swords in their bosoms!" Sir, I would not say to our own brave soldiers—"March slow—trail your arms—you are engaged in and unjust and unholy war!" No I would not paralyse their strong arms and valiant hearts in the hour of battle! I would not shriek into the ear of the dying soldier that for him no bright-eyed angels waited above the smoke of the battle—that he must never hope for paradise!" No! but I would say to our soldier—"advance your standard! Wave it high in air! Let its flashing folds make music; when the battle is over, let the blaze of victory surround it or let your lifeless bodies be piled in pyramids on the gory field! Onward in this spirit, or dream no more of the proud wife's kiss, or the mother's blessing and her prayer!" For I must confess I do not comprehend the forecast which proposes the withdrawal of our armies, or the prudence which declares in advance that we must attach no Mexican territory to the Union. I assail no senator's motives—I question no senator's patriotism—I speak only to what I conceive to be an error of policy, when I say that, in my view, the adoption of any such proposition amounts, in appearance at least, to submission; and that whilst on the one hand they are eminetly calculated to encourage the arrogance of Mexico, upon the other they will find no response in the bosom of the United States. Our people will indignantly refuse their sanction to any such policy. The slumbering fires of the nation will be roused at the bare thought of humbling the proud standard of the United States before barbarian Mexico. Nor, sir, can I participate in that sympathy which I have heard invoked in behalf of Mexico as a sister republic. In the first place, the wrongs she has done us, and our citizens resident within her borders, show no very sisterly affection on her part; and in the next I must confess my want of sympathy with any people where anarchy rules in the name of liberty. Her history is a libel upon republican government. When human sympathy shall follow insubordination, misrule, and bloodshed, then, and not till then, will it be properly invoked for Mexico."

HANDS OFF.—An exchange paper tells of a young damsel going to a party, when her mother charged her to keep the beaux at a respectful distance. 'You may let them converse with you if you please, but make them keep their hands off.' Miss went to the party, and some young men were there with very pretty mouths, and red lips out of which came sweet words. She was highly deligted with one gallant, who told her she was as sweet as rock candy, and appeared disposed to give ample proof that such was his opinion, by siping the delightful nectar from her pouting lips. He put his arm around her neck, in order to detain her for that purpose, when she repulsed his advance and cried, "hands off, sir!" He then began to sue humbly for the privilege of kissing her on one cheek. "O yes, you may kiss me as much as you please," said she, "but mamma says you must keep your hands off."

SHOCKING CALAMITY.—From a comunication published in the Argus, dated North Bienheim, 16th inst., we learn that that village was visited by a most awful calamity on the night previous. Two buildings were destroyed by fire and six persons perished in the flames a mother and five children. The sixth child, an interesting young lady, was so badly burned that no probability existed of her recovery. The sufferers were the wife and children of Hezekiah A. Holdrige.

AMONG other regulations stuck up in school houses in Maine, are the following:

"No snapping apple seeds at the master."
"No kissing the girls in the entry."

Official despatches from Maj. Gen. Taylor.

Battle between Fifteen Hundred Mexicans, under Gen. Urrea, and Two Hundred and Fifty Americans under Major Geddings:—Defeat of the Mexicans.

From the Washington Union.

We have never published a number of the Union that was fraught with more interesting papers than the present. Independently of important letter of the President, and the admirable report of the Secretary of the Treasury, *in reply, upon the duties to be levied on* imports into the ports of Mexico, we lay before our readers the very interesting despatches from Gen. Taylor, and a letter from Commodore Conner, containing the landing of our troops at Vera Cruz. The two sets of despatches from Gen. Taylor were brought to the Secretary of War by Mr. Crittenden, a volunteer aid of Gen. Taylor. The Commodore's letter came to the Secretary of the Navy through the mail from New Orleans.

If we turn our eyes farther to the south, bright achievements await us, to heighten the glory of our country. We lay before our readers the only despatch from Commodore Conner, which relates to the debarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz. Never was any landing made under more auspicious circumstances. Another and a later letter is received from the Commodore, but touches other topics. The Secretary has received another letter, from a distinguished officer of the Navy, under date of the 13th of March; and he seems to speak of the surrender of the city and castle as certain in a few days. We shall wait for further accounts from the army and squadron of Vera Cruz with the greatest impatience; and hope that many days will not elapse before we shall have the pleasure of congratulating our country upon the *possession of one of the strongest military posts on the globe—the key of Mexico—which opens the gate of the approach to the Capitol.*

Since writing the above, we understand that Mr. Crittenden left General Taylor, with his army, at Agua Nueva on the 2d March, and brought the despatches along the usual route from Monterey to Camargo, under the escort of about 250 troops, commanded by Major Geddings, having along a train of some 130 empty wagons. As they approached Cerralvo, a small party was sent in to provide forage, &c., when the enemy, under Urrea, were discovered about 1,500 strong. Our troops were immediately placed on the defensive, *and received the assault of the superior numbers with the resolution of men determined to cut their way through. They were repulsed with a loss of about thirty men, while we lost about half the number.* A part of our baggage train was destroyed, (40 or 50 of the wagons,) when the gallant Urrea made his retreat in the direction of the Tula pass.—The teamsters were unwilling to proceed without a stronger escort, and Mr. Crittenden was detained five or six days at Cerralvo when Col. Curtis arrived from Camargo with a large body of troops. He was too late to overtake Urrea, who had probably commenced his retreat as soon as he heard of Santa Anna's discomfiture. Col. Curtis proceeded to Monterey, and the escort and train came on to Camargo, the enemy having fled as rapidly as possible, and this may be the last that we shall hear of them on this side of Tula and San Luis for some time.

We were amused with an anecdote about the ammunition wagon, which, by some accident, *was cut off with the others near Cerralvo.* It was destroyed, as most of the others were, by fire, and when the explosion unexpectedly took place, killing some, wounding others, and alarming all, it was regarded as a "Yankee trick," and some wag said our wagons might henceforth stroll through the land unharmed, as each would be regarded as some combustible machine, designed to en-

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DESPATCHES OF GEN. TAYLOR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Army of Occupation, Camp on the field of battle, BUENA VISTA, Mexico, Feb. 24th, 1847.

Sir—I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies, was driven in, during the night, and on the morning of the 22d, the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, A. M., a flag was sent, bearing from Gen. Santa Anna, a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith inclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista, and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself, were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy from the statement of Gen. Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool the second in command to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.

The Adj. General of the army, Washington D. C.

Summons of Santa Anna to Gen. Taylor.

(Translation.)

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and liberty!

Camp at Encantada, Feb. 22d, 1847.

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of Occupation, Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.

Sir—In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.

Senor Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of Occupation, Saltillo, Feb. 25, 1847.

Sir—I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with General Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry, is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant. Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.

The Adj. General of the army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of Occupation, AGUA NUEVA, March 1, 1847,

Sir—I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican Army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat in a very disorganized condition: the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Encarnation to harrass his rear and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statement of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1500, and may reach 2000 men, killed and wounded: besides 2000 or 3000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, stationing for that purpose corps of cavalry not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Marin in destroying a train of supplies and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Col. Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Cerralvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several rencontres, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Capt. Graham, A. Q. M., volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from farther interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my head-quarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harrass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.

The Adj General of the army, Washington D. C.

A MEXICAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The N. O. *Picayune* of the 24th contains the following letter, written to a Mexican merchant residing in Matimoros, who received it from another Mexican in Saltillo and gives the only account yet published, of the maner in which the last battle was fought.

A 3 o'clock on the 23d ult., the battle commenced at Buena Vista, five miles from Saltillo. The fight opened with artillery, and a destructive cannonade was kept open until sunset. No decided advantage was obtained by either side—the loss on both being very great.

On the 23d, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until half-past three in the afternoon. Both armies ware closely engaged during the whole time. General Wool advanced with a strong detachment against the Mexican army, but was driven back with immence loss. the Mexican cavalry charged upon him with drawn swords, and did great execution. *As Wool fell back Taylor advanced with fresh troops and repulsed the Mexicans with great slaughter!* This charge decided the battle, which was not again renewed. The number killed and wounded was very great on both sides. I can only estimate the number by the cart loads of wounded that have entered this city from both battle fields.

On the 24th both armies hung off without coming to a general engagement—each occupied in carrying of the wounded and burying their dead.

After the 24th there was no more firing—the Mexican troops famishing with hunger became convinced that they could not triumph or drive Gen. Taylor from his position, and retired.

As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement.

Mexico has not the means to bear the burden of the war; it is opposing poverty to abundance—weakness to strength. In my opinion it would be best for the two Governments to enter into negotiations. With the power the U. States possess, it would be as dishonorable in her to force us into treaties advantageous alone to herself, as it would be for us to make concession from necessity.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN LADY BY THE MEXICANS.—A train of 100 loaded wagons (U.S.,) on their way to Monterey from Camargo, under an escort of 30 volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry, a few miles beyond Marin. *Three of the men made* good their escape—the rest ware taken prisoners. A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen living in Mexico and returning home from New Orleans, where she has been going to school, was taken with this train, her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She had escaped and arrived at Monterey in safety; where her misfortunes had exited the most lively sympathy.

A SOLDIER REWARDED.—ALBERT HART, the Color Sergant of the Baltimore battalion, who lost his right arm at the storming of Monterey, has received the appointment of Watchman, at the Washington Navy Yard. He has also been put upon the Pension List. This is an act highly creditable to the Government.

GOOD.—The Board of Public Works of the State of Ohio, determined, at their session which has just closed, to premil all bread stuffs and other provisions contributed by the citizens or purchased with money contributions, for the relief of the suffering population of Europe, to pass on our public works, *free of tolls.*

THE ASTOR HOUSE.—Gen. Scott and suit, while at Brazos Santiago, lodged in a place called the Astor House, which consists of the wreck of a Mississippi steamer, laying half in the water and the rest imbedded in the sand. The fare was $3 per day.

A PYRAMID WITHOUT A BASE.—It will be recollected that the Federal papers a few months ago, paraded a splendid pyramid of Federal States, of which New Hamshire was the base, and Maine the apex. It has been some weeks since it graced the columns of any of our contemporaries, and as many are anxious to see it, our Federal friends, in the absence of other excit-ing news, might re-produce it.

Late and Important from Vera Cruz!

Investment of Vera Cruz—successful landing of Gen. Scott—Warm Skirmishing—All the Redoubts Carried—Capt. Alburtis of Virginia, Killed—Midshipman Rogers Rescued—Plan of the Attack—All Supplies cut off.

By the schooner Portia, at New Orleans from Sacrificios, the 15th, we have news of interest from the land and naval forces co-operating before Vera Cruz. The Delta's account says, troops were landed by Generals Scott, Patterson, Worth, Pillo v, Quitman, and Twiggs, with their Aids, and the Topographical corps, which approached near the shore, toward the direction of the Castle, the guns of San Juan d'Ulloa, opening fire upon the party, throwing shell and round shot, but without doing any damage to the reconoitering party—the round shot either passing over or falling short, and the shell, although thrown with precision, bursting at a considerable elevation, doing no harm: One shell passing over the steamer Petrita, (the vessel employed in the reconoisance) and another bursting under her bow, without doing any injury.

The reconoisance was made while the transports and convoys were lying off at Anton Lizardo; after their return and the least possible delay, transports and convoys weighed anchor and stood to the southward of Sacrificios, bearing in toward the main land, with a fair breeze and in gallant style, when they came to anchor, the convoys taking position in such a manner as to protect the disembarkation of the troops: the first 6000 being landed at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 9th, and the remainder during the next day. The landing is spoken of, by persons who were eye-witnesses, as a scene of magnificence rarely witnessed more than once in a life time. The troops landed amounted to the exact number of 12,100.

During the advance upon the rear of the city, Passed Midshipman Rogers, who had not yet been sent from Vera Cruz, was bound upon a cart, and ordered to be conveyed, under a guard, to the prison at Perote, but fortunately they were encountered by our forces, and Mr. Rogers was rescued, and is now on board his ship.

After the landing, the different columns took up their line of march for the position assigned to them in the important action and siege of Vera Cruz.

The steamers Vixen and Spitfire lay under Punta de Hornos, opened on the city across the point and in the direction of the Castle, with shell and round shot, which was returned by the castle, but without effect.

The city is now completely surrounded by our troops; each division having taken a strong and advantageous position, with entrenchments, completely cutting off all communication by sea or land, and at the same time safe from the fire of the Castle. The positions of divisions were established on the 14th, extending from Punta de Hornos, on the right, to Punta de la Catita, on the left, in one unbroken line, and active preparations were on foot for the immediate subjugation of this formidable place.

So closely is Vera Cruz now besieged, and so entirely are every means of communication cut off that in a very few days the news must reach us that both the City and Castle are occupied by our victorious troops.

The general impression seems to be that the city will surrender in the course of ten days or two weeks. No doubt is expressed of the successful termination of the enterprise.

The Portia was delayed from the 13th to the 15th by the prevalence of a norther, during which time the discharge of heavy ordinance was frequently heard, which doubtless proceeded from the Castle.

Gen. Worth's division, which has been as the city, from the locality of the landing on the South, and under Punta de Hornos, had necessarily to move in echelon to the rear, past the right, in order to gain his proper position—in the execution of which it became necessary to attack and take possession of two redoubts thrown up by the enemy, on one of which was a piece of artillery, and both filled with infantry.

The redoubts were attacked, charged and taken, a spirited resistance being made by the enemy, who lost several in killed, wounded and prisoners—our loss is seven killed, and several wounded. Capt. Alburtis, of the 2d infantry, was killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the Castle; the same shot taking off the arm of a drummer (a boy) and wounding a private. Capt. Alburtis was a Virginian, and formerly conducted a newspaper in Fredericksburg. Col. Dixon was wounded in the breast by a musket shot.

The skirmishing was, however, no check to the advancing column, which pressed steadily forward to its position on the left and rear of the city, where it halted and commenced the work of entrenchment.

The pipes for the purpose of supplying the city with fresh water, have been discovered and broken up, completely cutting off the supply from the tanks, which are situated some distance from the city.

[Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune]

CAMP NEAR VERA CRUZ, March 12, morning.

I wrote you a hasty letter last evening, with a short account of the movements of the day. After it was closed, the Rifles under Col. Smith had a brisk action with the enemy, in which the latter, after a partial success, at the outset, were finally driven back with considerable loss. This morning the line of investment—some five or six miles in extent—will probably be complete.

I do not think, from all that I can see and learn, that Gen. Scott will be able to plant his batteries for several days to come; and until he can make a good show he will not open upon the town at all. When the bombardment does commence it will be in earnest.

Capt. Vinton of the artillery has been ordered to take up a position at a lime kiln close in to the walls of the city, and this he has effected without loss. Anticipating an attack upon this point last night, Gen. Worth went out after dark, with two companies, to support Capt. V.; but nothing occurred.—there was some little skirmishing at the different pickets during the night, but otherwise all was quiet.

Col. Harney's dragoons have not, as yet, arrived, yet their services are greatly needed. It is said that a large train of pack mules, which went out the city yesterday, took a heavy amount of specie as well as valuables. All this might probably have been taken had Gen. Scott had a cavalry force. It was also reported last evening that something like 1000 Mexicans were seen coming in towards sundown, by the main road from Mexico, with a large drove of cattle for the beleagured city; but as the investment was not then complete, and as we had no cavalry, they could not be taken. I learn, however, that Gen. Twiggs, who commands on the northern side of the city, succeeded during the day in capturing quite a number of cattle. A norther is now blowing, which it is hoped will bring the 2d dragoons.

At the magazine, which was captured day before yesterday, a considerable quantity of amunition was taken. It was evidently of English or American make, as it was labelled "short range," "long range," &c., &c., in good vernacular. The Mexicans managed to get off safely the larger portion of their ammunition, and is now carefully stowed away inside the city walls.

It would take a page of your paper to give full effect to a description of the landing of our troops on the 9th—a more stirring spectacle has probably never been witnessed in America. In the first line there was no less than seventy heavy surf boats, containing nearly 4000 regulars, and all of them expected to meet an enemy before they struck the shore. Notwithstanding this, every man was anxious to be first—they plunged into the water waist deep as they reached the shore—the "stars and stripes" were instantly floating—a rush was made for the sand hills, and amid loud shouts they pressed onward. Three long and loud cheers arose from their comrades still on board, awaiting to be embarked, and meanwhile the tops and every portion of the foreigh vessels were crowded with spectators of the scene. Not one who witnessed it will ever forget the landing. Why the Mexicans did not oppose us is a greater mystery than ever, considering their great advantages at the time and that they have since opposed every step of our advance.

The troops, both regulars and volunteers, have suffered incredibly since the landing—marching over heavy sand hills, without water, under a broiling sun during the day, and sleeping out without tents or bedding during the heavy dews which have fallen at night—exposed, too, to a continual fire from the batteries of the enemy; yet not a murmur has been heard. Anything can be effected with such troops. Yours, G. W. K.

RAILROAD MEETING.

According to previous notice given, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Erie and vicinity convened at the Court House on Saturday evening, the 3d inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Railroad Convention to be held at Westfield on the 14th inst. The meeting was organized by calling JOSEPH H. WILLIAM, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Capt. D. DOBBINS, E. BABBITT, Esq., and Col. IRVIN CAMP, Vice Presidents; and *Joseph M. Sterrett*, Esq., and *B. F. Sloan*, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated,

On motion the Chair appointed Carson Graham, C. W. Kelso, Irvin Camp, M. Whallon, James Skinner, G. J. Ball and Thomas H. Sill, Esq's., a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting in regard to the proposed Railroad connection with the city of Buffalo.

The Committee reported the following:

Whereas, the citizens of Buffalo and of the several intermediate towns between the cities of Buffalo and Erie, have become simultaneously alive to the importance and advantages of of a railroad communication between these two important points, thereby connecting us *each* with the *other* and *all* with the two great commercial Atlantic ports, New York and Boston: And whereas the construction of this improvement would be the completion of a long link in that iron chain which is destined in a few years to connect the Atlantic with the great Mississippi valley, and at no distant period the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans—whose rolling waves even now proclaim to astonished Europe the vastness of *our limits*, as they will soon, we trust, the grandeur of our growth and the splendor of our commercial enterprise—*therefore*

Resolved, That we respond most heartily to the call which has been made for a convention to be held at Westfield on the 14th inst., for the purpose of maturing measures for the early completion of the proposed railroad between this city and Buffalo.

Resolved, That the citizens of Erie, having themselves secured a charter for a railroad from Erie to the State line, are only waiting for a similar achievement on the part of the enterprising citizens of our sister State in order to show them that the people of Erie county will be as prompt in the execution of *our portion of the road* as they have been in securing the necessary legislation.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed to appoint a large delegation from the city and the several towns in the county immediately interested in the subject of this proposed Convention.

The following delegates were then appointed.

Erie—C. M. Reed, I. D. Vincent, C. M. Tibbals, James D. Dunlap, G. J. Ball, W. Truesdall, H. Cadwell, Smith Jackson, Walter Chester, Carsom Graham, H. L. Brown, E. B. Mattison, M. Whallon, Thomas Mehaffey, Benj. Grant, James C. Marshall, W. C. Kelso, M. Courtright, T. Moorhead, Jr., J. Zimmerly, Wm. M. Gallagher, John Galbraith, B. B. Vincent, R. Cochran, Wm. Beatty, Joseph M. Sterrett, Wm. Kelley, James Thompson, James Williams, Joseph Neeley, John H. Walker, C. W. Kelso, John Hughes, M. Goodwin, W. Hoskinson, John A. Tracy, Capt. W. W. Dobbins, J. Hean, M. W. Caughey, Col. W. W. Loomis, J. B. Johnson, Capt D. Dobbins, E. Babbitt, Irvin Camp, B. F. Sloan.

Millcreek—Alex. M'Clelland, A. Saltsman, Matthew R. Barr, N. W. Russell, G. Wagner, Wm. Nicholson, J. W. Ryan, E. Marvin.

Harborcreek—Dr. I. Sherwin, Joseph Y. Moorhead, Andrew Couse, Esq., Wm. A. Bessley, Col. Jas. M. Moorhead, M. Wigton, J. Chambers, Esq., Dr. Wm. F. Bradley.

North East Borough—Col. D. R. Tuttle, E. W. M. Blaine, B. Town, R. S. Brawley, D. Allison, J. H. Haynes, Wm. Griffith.

North East Township—Hon. J. Brawley, Wm. Crawford, Thos. Mellin, Thos. Silliman, J. Scouller, J. B. Milliken, Esq., R. McNeil.

Greenfield—James Wilson, W. E. Marvin, Geo. W. Addison.

Girard—Geo. H. Cutler, Esq., Hon. M. Hutchinson.

McKean—Robert T. Sterrett.

On motion of Charles W. Kelso, Esq., it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the convention proposed to be held at Chicago, Illinois, to take into consideration the subjects of Harbor and other improvements, for national purposes, is highly commendable, and worthy the attention of our whole country.

That national funds cannot be more beneficially employed than in furthering a system which included within it the making of harbors to shield, protect and encourage a commerce in which every State in the Union is directly or indirectly interested, and which, in a peculiar manner, in a country so wide-spread in its domain and so various in its productions as this is, is well calculated to bring together, through the operations of trade and exchange, its widely separated citizens; and the opening up of avenues of travel and intercommunication, for purposes of business or social intercourse, thus makes us more accurately acquainted with each other's true character and condition, increasing our mutual interest, and strengthening our determination and desire to perpetuate our common government.

That considering the powerful influence which a Convention—such as that proposed to be held at Chicago, composed of representatives from so large an extent of country, combining talent of the highest order, with the most ample experience in the operations of the trade and commerce of the country, as well as familiarity with the nature and principles of our government—is calculated to have upon the action and policy of a government, which like ours, ought to be but the exponent of the will of the people, it is regarded by this meeting as highly important that the region of country directly interested in the Harbor of Erie should be represented in that lady. Therefore

Resolved, That a public meeting of the people interested in the preservation and completion of the Harbor of Erie, be called for Monday the 3d day of May next, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in the Borough of Erie, to select delegates to attend the Chicago Convention.

On motion

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers in this county.

JOS. H. WILLIAMS, Pres't.

DANIEL DOBBINS, E. BABBITT, IRVIN CAMP, Vice Pres'ts.

Joseph M. Sterrett, *B. F. Sloan*, Sec'ts.

The weather is fine—spring fever prevalent.

Another Battle in New Mexico.

BRILIANT VICTORY—OVERWHELMING DEFEAT OF 2,000 MEXICANS.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday evening, March, 29.

MR. W. N. HALDEMAN: Dear Sir—We have this moment received an express from Santa Fe. The Mexican insurrectionists, numboring 2,000 men, marched down on Santa Fe, as was intimated by our last advices. They were met by Capt. Morris's command in the valley of Moro, *and totally defented!!* A great number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the rest fled precipitately to the mountains. The action was a most brilliant one on the part of our men, and reflects much credit on their coolness and courage.

The news of the murder of Gov. Bent is *fully confirmed.* Twenty-five other Americans fell at the same time. In haste, yours.

EFFECTS OF ROCKING CHAIRS.—A writer, in the Boston Transcript in condemning the constant use of rocking chairs, by young ladies in particular, says:

"Nearly half a young lady's indoor life is spent, the body half suspended by the elbows and the muscels of the back entirely relaxed, in the rocking chair. The necessary consequences is a crooked spine, a weak back and a high pair of shoulders, and an awkward manner of carrying the head,—effects perfectly incompatible with graceful movements of any kind. The majority of laboring men carry their head and shoulders less ungraceful than the majority of ladies, merely because exercise with them strengthens the back, and the forming rocking chair has never humped their shoulders and pitched forward their heads.

The following conumdrum is from the Huntington, Pa., Globe. It is quite expressive:—

"Why will the whig party at the coming governor's electioe be like the tail of that 'same old coon?' Because it is bound to be *behind.*"

PETITION FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, May Term, 1847.

The Petition of Frederick Haas, of Millcreek township, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the *lodging and accommodation of travelers and strangers at the house he now occupies in said township; he therefore prays the honorable court to* grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will pray, &c.

FREDERICK HAAS.

March 30, 1847.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Millcreek township, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Frederick Haas, the above applicant, is of *good* repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with *house room and conveniences for* the lodging and a commodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary for the accommodation of the public and to entertain strangers and travelers.

John Mapes,	John Frey,
Conrad Brown,	John Justice,
Frederick Deitz,	Philip Diefenbach,
John W. Ryan,	John Farver,
Rudy Shank,	John A. Pogson,
Daniel Butler,	Peter J. Scott,
R. N. Dunn,	Adam Frey,

April 3, 1847. 46

PETITION FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie co. May term, 47.

The petition of R. S. Brawley, of North east borough, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of travelers and strangers at the "Central House" in said borough; he therefore respectfully prays the court to grant him a license to keep an inn or tavern, and your petitioner will p ay, &c.

R. S. BRAWLEY.

North East Borough, March 27, 1847.

We, the undersigned citizens of the borough of North east aforesaid being personally acquainted with R. S. Brawley, the above petitioner, and it being necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travelers—that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition.

David Allison,	S. S. Hammond,
E. H. Davidson,	Thomas Van Scoter,
Alex. Davidson,	P. F. Chappell,
Wm. E. Ward,	Jacob Knapp,
B. C. Town,	Reuben Barker,
Tex. Pope,	B. own.
J. Loomis,	William Griffith,
John Bond,	John Greer.

PETITION FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, May Term, 1847.

The Petition of Lewis S. Allen, of North East borough, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of travelers and strangers, at the old stand of Bester Town, in said borough; he therefore respectfully prays the court to grant him a license to keep an inn or tavern, and your petitioner will pray, &c.

LEWIS S. ALLEN.

North East Borough, March 29, 1847.

We, the subscribers, citizens of North east borough, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do hereby certify that Lewis S. Allen, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary for the accommodation of the public, and to entertain strangers and travelers.

E. H. Davidson,	R. S. Brawley,
P. F. Chappell,	Reuben Barker,
Alex. Pope,	William Griffith,
Jacob Knapp,	Wm. E. Ward,
Bester Town,	Alex. Davidson,
David Allison,	John Greer,
Benjamin Histed,	J. Loomis,
B. C. Town,	James L. Flower.

To the Honourable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County, now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for said County.

The Petition of the subscriber humbly showeth that he is well provided with house room and all other accommodations for entertaining strangers and travelers; would therefore humbly pray your Honors to grant him a license to keep a public house at his old stand two miles west of the borough of Northeast on the Erie and Buffalo road.

THOMAS BARNHART.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the township of North east, do certify that Thos. Barnhart, the above applicant, is a man of good reputation for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room for entertaining strangers and travelers, that tavern is necessary for the public convenience.

J. C. Weaver,	Thos. Mellen,
Wm. H. Hall,	Elisha P. Stone,
Booth Caldwell,	Ebenezer F. Gifford.
Benj. Custer,	Luman Clark,
Thomas Mellin Jr.	W. L. Averill,
James Milliken,	M. Greer,
John Baird,	W. F. Baird,
William Baird,	William Custard.
Al. H. Lyon,	Thomas Teed.

April 3, 1847. 46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Alexander McIntosh, of North East township, Erie county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and the necessary conveniences for the lodging and accomodation of strangers and travelers, at the house occupied by said Alexander McIntosh as a tavern or inn, in said township, on the Buffalo road, the house commonly called the State Line House. He therefore prays the Hon. Court to grant a him license to keep a public Inn or Tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ALEXANDER McINTOSH.

We, the undersigned, citizens of North East township, aforesaid, in which the above named inn or tavern is prayed to be licensed and proposed to be kept, do certify that said Alexander McIntosh, the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary for the accommodation of the public.

Jothan Goditey,	Chuncy Webster,
Daniel F Morry,	W. L. Averill,
Jesse Belnap,	Lewis M. Averill,
Daniel Haris,	Michael B. Mills,
Mahlon Bailey,	Eben. Munger,
John Sillyman,	Abraham Mesher,

April 3, 1847. 46

FRESH GROCERIES.—Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, etc. etc. just received and for sale by D. ARBUCKLE.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

Notice is hereby given to all indebted to this office for more than one year's subscription that unless payment is made by the 15th of May their accounts will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

Durlin & Sloan.

April 10, 1847.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

The petition of John Berrenger of the township of Le Beuff in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers; at the house on the turnpike five miles south of Waterford, which he now occupies in said township; he therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public in or tavern and he as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN BERRENGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Le Beuff township, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Berrenger, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and convenience for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

George Burger,	Solomon Layer,
Chandler Runnels,	James Pollock,
David Boyd,	Walter Walker,
Henry C. Mattory,	Jules D. Walker,
John Waterhouse,	George Weston,
George Isherwood,	George W. Isherwood.

April 3, 1847. 46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Gideon H. Wagner, of Millcreek, in said county, respectfully showeth that he is desirous of keeping a house of public entertainment, at the stand owned by A. Wagner and lately occupied by himself; and humbly prays your honors to grant him a license for the same, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

GIDEON H. WAGNER.

Millcreek, March 27, 1847.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Millcreek, Erie county, respectfully beg leave to certify that we are well acquainted with the above petitioner, G. H. Wagner, and know him to be a man of sobriety and honesty, well calculated to keep a tavern, and that he is well prepared for keeping the same and that a tavern at that place is necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public.

John Cooper,	S. Wagner,
A. S. Cooper,	G. W. Brecht,
John W. Ryan,	S. H. Brown,
Joseph Ebersole,	Christian Ebersole,
Geo. A. Brown,	Anthony Saltsman,
Marvin Ward,	John Ribler,

April 3, 1847. 46

PETITION FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, May Term, 1847.

The Petition of David Allison, of North east borough, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and convenience for the lodging and accommodation of travelers and strangers, at the house he now occupies in said borough; he therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

DAVID ALLISON.

North East Borough, March 27, 1847.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Northeast borough, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that David Allison, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of travelers and strangers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary for the accommodation of the public and to entertain strangers and travelers.

R. S. Brawley,	E. H. Davidson,
John Boyd,	Wm. E. Ward,
Alex. Davidson,	S. S. Hammond,
Franklin P. Chappell,	Ben Jamin Histed,
S. N. Force,	William Griffith,
James L. Flower,	Jacob Knapp,
J. Loomis,	Reuben Barker,
J. R. Bowers,	B. P. Flower.

April 3, 1847 46

To the Honorable Gaylord Church and the Associate Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, May Term, 1847.

The Petition of John A. Pogson, of Millcreek township in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township; he therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will pray, &c. JOHN A. POGSON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Millcreek township in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that John A. Pogson, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

G. H. Wagner,	A. Saltsman,
James Gray,	John Mapes,
Conrad Brown, Jr.	John Justice,
J. B Caldwell,	Tobias Fickinger,
J. E. Nicholson,	David Wallace,
David Seybert,	Henry Giegrich,
Albert Thayer,	Levi Gordon.

April 3, 1847. 46

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

PLATED AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.

G. LOOMIS & Co. are receiving from N. York a large addition to their former stock of GOODS making an assortment not usually found in this section of country. Selected with care and at prices reasonably low, they expect to be able to accommodate their patrons with all articles found in similar establishments at fair prices.

Nov. 14, 1846. 2

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar Strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.

Nov. 14, 1846. No. 7, Reed House.

WRECK OF THE HELEN STRONG.

WE are happy in being able to

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, April 10, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Appointment by the President.

Col. JAMES Ross SNOWDEN, of Venango county, Pennsylvania, to be Treasurer of the U: S. Mint at Philadelphia, in place of ISAAC ROACH, removed.

We record this appointment with feelings of pride. Col. Snowden is from North-west Pennsylvania, and although his valuable services and name are the property of the State, one of this section take pride in his advancement. We never had a better State Treasurer than Col. Snowden, and we are sure he will fill his present appointment with equal credit to himself.

Navigation Open.

The Steamboat New Orleans, from Detroit, made her way into port on Wednesday without encountering any obstruction from the ice. She together with the Madison, Capt. M'Fayden, having in tow the Schooner Citizen, left on Thursday for the west. Another boat, we did not learn the name, came in on Thursday night, and now (Friday) lays at anchor in the little Bay.

THE WAR NEWS

The news given in our last of the defeat of Santa Anna by our brave volunteers and regulars under the gallant Taylor, at Buena Vista on the 22d and 23d of February, and officially confirmed in to-day's Observer, and the successful landing of the expedition under Gen. Scott, and investment of the city of Vera Cruz, will be read with thrilling interest by the whole country. The former is most glorious, yet truly mournful! Glorious! because the stars and stripes, the emblem of freedom and progress, still wave in triumph over those brave hearts who survive the carnage and death of that ensanguined field. Glorious! because another great battle of *this* just and righteous war has been fought and won! Mournful! because its glory has cost the country so many valuable lives!—so many good citizens!—so many good soldiers!—so many brave officers! But they fell not unavenged—heaps on heaps of their slaughtered foes lay piled around them and sank to sleep before their murderous onset! And they fell, too, with their face to the enemy—not flying at his approach, but like true sons of gallant sires, face to face and hand to hand, they determined to conquer or to fall. We may not, nor is it mete for any, to pick out here a name and there a name, from among the list of brave men who distinguished themselves and yielded up their lives on the altar of their country in this battle, but let the tear of regret and the sigh of sympathy be offered as a tribute to the gallant daring of all—officers and privates—the son of affluence and a name and the son of poverty and obscurity—for *all* alike were *equally brave, and equally deserving* the remembrance and gratitude of their countrymen. Truly can we say with our brother of the Buffalo Courier, "Gallant! gallant sons!

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
By all their country's honors blest"

The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and the storming of Monterey, were justly regarded as great battles—glorious to the American arms—but this at Buena Vista o'er-tops them all. It stands out, when we consider the circumstances, as *the* great battle of modern times, in cool and steady courage and well-planned action. Let old Europe, now, with its great standing and long-drilled armies, and their way-worn veterans, look to this—these comparatively untrained volunteers, only five thousand strong, facing an enemy of more than three times their number, well disciplined, and under able generals, gallantly fighting for two long days, resisting charge after charge, and at last holding the field victorious. Tell, then, is there not courage, the most lion-hearted, and skill the most consummate! Heroes! how the national heart throbs with patriotic pride for their valor, and mourns for their slain. The twenty-second of February will be now doubly cherished by the American people."

By the last accounts the whole valley of the Rio Grande, had been cleared of the bands of marauding Mexicans, and communications opened unobstructed from Matamoras to Monterey. Santa Anna was in full retreat towards San Luis Potosi, with the remains of his broken army.

Gen. Scott's operations before Vera Cruz are but the precursors of a brilliant triumph in the reduction of the city and castle, the news of which we are constantly expecting to receive. Unless we greatly mistake, this will bring a close to the war. The Mexicans must see that every struggle but plunges them the deeper into difficulties, and in every battle they meet with *nothing* but defeat and disaster. And volunteers are pouring into Mexico from the United States, which, by augmenting our forces, leaves Santa Anna but little chance of making further head, with any hope of success, or prospect of checking the farther advance of our victorious army. Such being the condition of affairs, we look for the extending of overtures of peace on the part of the Mexican government.—Indeed already is it rumored that Santa Anna has sent in a communication to the Mexican congress to propose a peace. How much reliance can be placed on this we can't pretend to say.

All the Learning.

The federalists boast that their party contains "all the learning and intelligence" of the county—especially after a defeat—and that if it had'nt been for the ignorance of the democrats, &c. &c. they would not now be in the minority. The Pennsylvanian, however, hits them a hard one on this claim. It says a vote was recently taken by the citizens of Heidelberg, Lehigh county, in this State, on the acceptance of the common school system, and stood—For acceptance 21, *against* 137!—Heidelberg generally polls a unanimous vote for the Federal ticket.

Still bent on Ruin.

The Boston Post says the Salisbury Manufacturing Company intend to erect another factory in Amesbury this season, 100 feet long by 50 wide. These manufacturers are still bent on "Ruin" in spite of whig croaking.

The Gazette and Individual Liability.

After a long chase we have at length forced our cotemporary into a defense of its opposition to the incorporation of the individual liability clause in charters of private companies. And what think you, reader, ours, is the reason (for they name but one) these federal editors give for this opposition to so manifestly just provision?—what think you is the *reason* given for pronouncing it "but an idle figment of the brain incapable of being reduced to practice, and repulsive the common sense of every enlightened business man"? What think you is the wise excuse for denouncing Gov. Shunk as "silly," and this well established principle of Democracy as "absurd"? It may be found in the following:

"We are opposed to the personal liability of corporations because it carries with it a species of imposition, or, in other words, conveys a fictitious monied value, far surpassing, probably, the actual means of those composing the Company thus chartered by legislative enactment. Consequently, people may, on this account, repose unlimited confidence in dishonest, rotten concerns, and, in the event of explosion, sustain ruinous losses."

If our readers and the public don't agree with us that this is reasoning with a vengeance, we'll give it up and say that "individual liability" is a humbug. But it will be news, we imagine, to writers on political economy to learn that because a man or number of men are held individually responsible in all their property for all their debts, and can in no way escape paying them, that they *thereby practice* "a species of imposition," because, forsooth, "people may" believe that they are worth a great deal more than they really are, and in event of their failing "they (the "people") sustain ruinous losses."—Verily has "imposition" of this "species" been practiced for a great number of years, and no modern philanthropist ever thought of warning the people of it before. But the world is growing wise apace—formerly a "generous confidence" was all that was necessary, according to federal doctrine, to make the country prosperous. Now, however, according to the above, this "confidence," based upon a man's personal property, goods and chattels, lands and hereditaments "conveys a fictitious monied value," to his or their paper or credit, "consequently, people may, on this account, repose unlimited confidence" in his and associates solvency, and "sustain ruinous losses." On the other hand, according to this reasoning, if a company is chartered by the legislature without this clause, the "people" *will not* "repose unlimited confidence" in its solvency, *will not* trust it, and hence *will not* sustain ruinous losses. Now, is this so! Let facts and experience, of which our neighbors prate so much, answer. The United States Bank *had not* the "individual liability" clause in its charter, yet "the people" "reposed unlimited confidence" in its solvency, and sustained "ruinous losses." The Banks of St. Clair and River Raisin, State Bank of Illinois, German Bank of Wooster, Bank of Gallapolis, and some fifty wild cat concerns in Michigan, together with hundreds of others all over the Union "the people" have severally "reposed unlimited confidence" in and sustained "ruinous losses." The stockholders of none of these were individually responsible for their debts. Nor has any better results been achieved by manufacturing companies chartered without this provision. We need only allude to the disastrous career of the "Great Western Iron Company," which failed for an immense amount, and its creditors sustained "ruinous losses;" and to the North American (we think it was) Mining & Rail Road Company of Schuylkill County, which also failed for a large amount, and its creditors sustained "ruinous losses." These are sufficient—they show that inviduals, or companies, or banks, are not safe unless their property and the property of those owning their stock, is held by their charters or by the law, in trust for the debts they may contract. And having thus shown, we think satisfactory, that the ground assumed in the commencement of the Gazette's article is unsound, and as a necessary consequence the arguments based upon it also, and therefore do not require further notice, we will close with the hope that our neighbor will in his next, tell us upon what principle of ethics he would confer the privilege of contracting debts to men in Lancaster and Huntington counties which they may or may not pay at their pleasure, and debar the iron manufacturers, and other companies engaged in business in Erie county, *from the same privilege. For we hold that a good law or system ought to be general*—and should not be confined to particular men or *sections.*

Military Contributions Proposed.

We find in the Washington Union of the 1st, a letter from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth that it is the intention of the Government hereafter to levy military contributions on the enemy, by establishing a tariff of duties to be enforced in all the ports of Mexico that may fall into our hands, and asking him to report a schedule of duties for that purpose. This is a new feature in the prosecution of the war against Mexico, and were not our columns so much crowded this week with the army news, we should be pleased to give the letter of the President and the Sectary's answer in full.—The Secretary's reply contains a scale which he recommends for adoption. This scale differs from the tariffs of both the United States and Mexico, but, in his opinion, is adapted to secure the greatest amount of revenue, and be enforcable by the officers of the army and navy, by whom the duties are to be collected.—Some sixty articles are absolutely excluded by Mexico, but are admitted by this arrangement. All duties to be paid in gold and silver. Coin, now not allowed to be exported may be freely sent abroad. Every port on the Gulf and Pacific Coats to be seized and our military system enforced. The whole country and especially the isthmus to be opened from ocean to ocean for the benefit of our own commerce, and that of the world. The Secretary argues his plan fully and ably, and we think conclusively. It may not be unimportant to say that the plan has been approved, in advance, by the National Intelligencer, the organ of federalism at the seat of government, and hence we shall expect that at least this one measure of the Administration for the prosecution of the war will not incur the opposition of that party.

☞ In regard to Gen. Irvin's vote on the Tea and Coffee Tax, *if our neighbors will furnish us* the documents we'll examine them, and if we find we have misrepresented him, we will set the matter right. We scorn to misrepresent or misquote an opponent.—Would that our neighbor did.

A Secret Celebration.

On Monday night last, at about half past 10 o'clock, after most of our citizens had retired, they were aroused by the beating of drums, firing of guns, ringing of bells, barking of dogs, whooping and hallooing of men and boys, which taken altogether, the confusion of Babel wasn't a circumstance to. Men jumped from their beds and half dressed hurried into the street—children squalled, and women fainted—whether Santa Anna had taken the town, or Miller's prophesy was about being fulfilled, was a query in all minds, and upon which there was a diversity of opinion. One thing was certain, something unusual had broke loose. And, there had! One or two of the Federal party, who have from the day Gen. Taylor defeated the Mexicans at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, denounced the war, in the language of their organ, the Commercial Advertiser, as "Polk's war for the extension of slavery," &c. &c., on the receipt of the glorious news of the defeat of Santa Anna by our brave volunteers and regulars under Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, *secretly* concocted a plan to get up a celebration among themselves. For this purpose they selected the hour of *ten o'clock at night*, when almost every body had retired, and having persuaded some of their fellow whigs, (who we must do the justice to acquit of any participation in the previous sentiments of the leaders or their organ,) they procured a transparency, a couple of drums and a fife, four or five muskets, and a few tallow candles, and after lighting up the Court House, *commenced* ringing the bell, and with the transparency in front paraded the principal streets with martial music and an occasional salute of musketry. The procession consisted of some half a dozen men, a number of boys and dogs, all vieing with each other which should make the most noise. In the end the dogs appeared to have the best of it, when the others turned their batteries upon them and gallantly drove them yelling from the field. May's charge at Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May wasn't a circumstance to this of the gallant followers of A. — "nasty plate of soup," on the ever-memorable night of the 5th of April. Nothing in the storming of Monterey can be compared to it—and we doubt whether the recent glorious achievement at Buena Vista can furnish a parallel. Certain it is, we have examined the campaigns of Bonaparte, and find in none of the battles of that bloody period, a charge where so much *coolness* was displayed as the successful charge upon the dogs on Monday night. Long will the future historian ponder over this page in writing the stirring events of the age—the novellist will embalm it in story, and the minstrel will atune its harp strings to the pathetic "ti-i-ti-i" of the retreating dogs and the exulting shouts of their pursuing victors, as he calls his loved one forth to wander in the still twilight hour along the banks of some tiny lake or purling stream.

But all banter aside—And this performance, concocted secretly among two or three, who never make a move of this character without some sinister object, and carried out at the dead hour of the night, is called by their organ and mouth piece a demonstration of "Honor to the Brave." We wonder the writer did not blush in penning such an insult to the feelings of the people. If they had wished to pay a tribute to the worth and gallantry of Gen. Taylor, to the memory of those brave volunteers who fell on the ensanguined field of Buena Vista, or those brave hearts who left home and kindred and all their enjoyments to fight the battles of their country and have survived the conflict, would they, we ask, have gotten up such a disgraceful performance as that of Monday night? Would they have selected such an unseasonable hour, or wished to exclude any who might desire to join them? For that they did so wish we take for granted from the secrecy of the whole transaction. We say no!—it was not to "honor the brave!"—More still—these men and their organ have denounced the war from its inception to the present time. They are of the Corwin stripe of modern whigery. They are the gentlemen who, when the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers were called for, ridiculed and threw cold water upon an attempt to raise a company of volunteers here. Their organ it was that in noticing this attempt made use of the following language:

"The fact is, we have as many good soldiers for a *good cause* in proportion to our population as any other community, but for a *bad cause, like Polk's war for the extension of Slavery,* we opine that it requires the dense population of a large city, aided by its *loose morals, whistling, drumming* and *drinking,* to fill a corps of volunteers respectable in numbers."

And yet these are the men—the perpetrators of the above base libel upon our brave volunteers now encamped around the city of Vera Cruz, whose "loose morals, whistling, drumming and drinking" induced them to enlist in a "bad cause, like Polk's war for the extension of slavery," who were the getters up of this performance which they choose to call "Honor to the Brave." Out upon such base hypocracy. The glorious events of the eighth and ninth of May spread a thrill of enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the land; yet instead of any demonstration of rejoicing and approval, or "Honor to the Brave," it received their decided condemnation. That condemnation did not stop with arraigning the democracy as the authors of the war, but as above, they stigmatised those who volunteered as men of "loose morals," enlisting in a "bad cause," under the potent spell of "drinking." The storming of Monterey followed—Santa Fe fell into our hands without firing a gun—Tampico surrendered to our gallant navy, but still the war was condemned by them. Time passed on—news came of Taylor's perilous situation—their elongated visages brighened up—Taylor would be cut off, and then there would be a fine chance to abuse the Administration for leaving him in such an exposed situation with so few men. No matter whether he had chosen that advanced position on his own responsibility and contrary to the advice of the War Department or not—they could misrepresent the facts and make political capital against the Democracy. Then rumors began to come in that "Rough and Ready" had defeated Santa Anna, and was safe. They didn't believe it—"it was impossible after having been purposely robbed of all his *regulars* by the President for the purpose of having him destroyed." Anon the news of the investment of Vera Cruz arrived and the defeat of Santa Anna was also confirmed—and the performance on Monday night followed. Any one acquainted with the principal individual engaged in getting it up, knows for what purpose!—The Gazette does at least, for it barely notices it! And thus ended the great secret celebration. It has been well said that some men choose darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil!

For the War.

We learn from the Buffalo Courier that Lieut. Col. Fay, of that city, appointed under the Ten Regiment Bill, received orders and left on Monday for New York to assume the command of four companies of the 10th Regiment infantry, rendezvoused there, and from *thence to the seat of war.* Lieut. Col. Fay is a gallant officer and will give a good account of himself.

Whenever we open a Locofoco newspaper containing a Government advertisement, we are sure to find its editorial columns unusually full of falsehoods and calumnies. The patronage of Government, shining upon a Locofoco paper, generates lies and slanders as naturally as the sun "breeds maggots in a dead dog."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

And *when we open a Federal Mexican* Whig paper, we expect to find its editorial columns "full of falsehoods and calumnies" in regard to the war—denunciations of it as "Polk's war for the extension of slavery"—appeals to the pockets of the people instead of their reason and honor, in regard to its expense—labored attempts to "give aid and comfort to the enemy" by proving our government wrong and Mexico right, as for instance Tom Corwin's speech—but we don't expect to see a word about *that "ruin" with which they* said, six months ago, the country would be visited—and we are not often disappointed! All these things are as natural to them as their mother's milk—or if not, there is so much treason in their souls that they take to them as natural as a duck to water.

☞ It is said that a new rolling mill is about to be established in the immediato vicinity of Boston, with a capital of $500,000. This concern will come under our down-street neighbors' classification of "odious manufactories," owned and conducted by proud aristocrats. Its redeeming feature, however, is that it will employ a large number of *workmen at liberal wages.—Gazette.*

No! not a "new rolling mill" "in the immediate vicinity of Boston with a capital of $500,000"? Why you told us not a great while ago that that "odius tariff" of '46 would bring "ruin," unprecedented and unheard of, on the manufacturing interests of the country. Indeed, on all interests. How is this! You were either mistaken or these men are crazy! Which? And "it will employ a large number of workmen at *liberal wages,*" will it? Why man, that can't be so, or else one of your brethren predicted wrong when he said, "Within six months from Jan. 1, 1847, labor will be reduced from 15 to 20 per cent." Now then, good friends, explain these discrepencies, or the people will set you down as arrant humbugs.

By the by, will our neighbors point out the editorial in the Observer where that quotation of "odious manufactories" may be found.—We think it would be a curiosity—we do indeed!

☞ A most remarkable change has taken place in public opinion regarding Patent Medicines—people who ten years since would scout at the idea of a "valuable remedy," now resort at once to it. Vaughn's Vegetable Mixture has obtained a great reputation at home and abroad.—This article is perhaps the first in the class of valuable nostrums, and is in truth a "cure" for any complaint, as we find by testimony which is undoubted. Reader, no matter what affection you are labouring under, leave all other medicines and try this. See our advertising columns. Get a book of the agent and read.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

The nineteenth century has many brilliant discoveries to boast of; one of the most important in connection with the toilet is the East India Hair Dye. Red or grey hair is a calamity. It almost invariably mortifies the wearer. But here is a perfect remedy for the misfortune. The most carroty locks and the grayest that ever grew on a human head can be turned jet black by one application. The dye never affects the skin in the slightest degree. It is prepared by Dr. Comstock *the celebrated chemist and author, and he warrants* it to produce the effect stated. Thousands who are never suspected, have taken the benefit of the "Dyeing Act."

For sale wholesale and retail, by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtlandt st., New York.

For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie; Town & Co. North East, Burton & Co., Meadville.

[COMMUNICATED]

MR. EDITOR—The Chrono-Thermal system is the only rational one; it treats the parts usually affected. As a family medicine for inflammations, coughs, colds, &c. I know of none that can equal Dr. Taylor's Genuine Balsam of Liverwort. I use it in my family with my children with the most happy results—and called on the Doctor yesterday to recommend it, in addition to its celebrity, for its wonderful cures of consumption and liver complaints. The Doctor says it is extensively counterfeited, and purchasers should see Dr. Leed's signature to the beautiful steel engraving on each bottle—or, what is better, buy of the Doctor, 375 Bowery.

Comstock & Co. 21 Courtland street, New York sole proprietors. For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. and Carter & Brother, Erie; A. Kellogg, North East; and Burton & Co., Meadville.

MARRIED.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Joseph E. Lee, Mr. George Howell and Miss Sophrona Godfrey, all of North East township.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Flowers, Mr. James S. Sterret and Miss Julia Stafford, both of M'Kean.

In Venango, on the 10th ult., by Pliny Chapin, Esq., Mr. Selah R. Rogers and Miss Hannah Rosetta Applebee, all of Venango.

On the 15th ult., by the same, Mr. Robert, B. Johnson and Miss Julia A. Inman, all of V.

On the 24th ult., in Franklin tp., by Esquire Harvey, Mr. Joseph Hartfield and Miss Sally C. Howard, all of Franklin.

DIED.—In Londonville Ohio, on the 4th inst., Miss Amanda Moltrup, formerly of Millcreek, aged about 23 years.

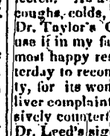
On the 24th ult. in Millcreek, Mr. John Stewart, aged 83, one of the early settlers in this county.

In Westeyville, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Mary Wells, aged 38 years, wife of Mr. Jarvis Wells, after a very brief illness.

On the 28th ult., in this borough, Elenor Victory, daughter of James W. and L. Jurdon, in the 6th year of her age.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand. April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

FOR SANDUSKY AND ANY INTERMEDIATE PORT.



THE Staunch and Fast Sailing Schooner, EMILY, E. P. Dobbins, Master, will leave on Monday next for the above ports. The Emily has undergone thorough repairs, and has added to her former accommodations a spacious Upper Cabin, finished entirely with (out) ea e rooms. For freight or passage enquire of the Captain on board.

D. P. DOBBINS.

Erie, April 10, 1847. 1t47.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will contract and pay cash for any quantity of Poplar, Cherry, curled Maple, and Black Walnut, Lumber, delivered at his Yard, foot of French street Erie

WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, December 31, 1846. 28

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Erie, Pa., April 1, 1847. *Persons Enquiring for any of* the following letters will please say they are advertised. Two cents in addition to the postage is charged for advertising.

Adams Thos
Arbuckle Wm G
Ames Enos J
Adams Geo
Ayret Riley W
Allen Abner
Allen R P
Andrews Merritt
Brown Joner
Brown Nathan
Brown John 2
Brown And
Browne George 2
Brooks Capt Quint
Bran David
Blacke Saml
Brace Deborah
Brimhall Norman
Breese P J
Brubecker Benjamin
artley Miss C C
Biglow Ellen
Birchard Delia
Burgess Amos
Burton Wm M
Bailey Mary A
Barham Saml 2
Burton Mrs Jane W.
Bishop Capt N
Bainbridge Wm T
Baker John
Barry Miss Malissa
Baker George
Beard Wm B
Bell Wm E.
Beckman Jacob
Bone Geo W
Burchard Oliver
Bowers Isaac
Burwell Mrs N A
Bunce Geo
Bone Geo
Bonny Daniel 2
Burd Joseph
Burt Geo
Clark Franklin
Crowley Florence
Church Amos
Chandler Wm G
Chapman Civilian 2
Crosier Wm
Charles Wm
Crain Barney A
Deley Edward
Cadwallader Thos M
Caldwell Jmues
Curran Wm
Cox John
Cole James
Culburtson Thos
Conyan John K
Cunningham John
Curties Arthur W
Cole Wm
Cole Charles
Curry Mrs R E
Collins James
Dempsey Mrs Jane
De Groate Capt S C
Deighton Mrs Jane
Davis John
Dippo Barnels
Demars Alexander
Davis Naylor C
Davis Hollister 2
Debee Mrs Ester
Dealy Thomas
Dix Horatio
Davis Alexander
Davison Mrs Cordelia
Dewey Charles
Doner Matthias
Dumphey Jane
Dumars James
Elliot Augustus G
Elliot Edward
Evorers Samuel
Eachus Sidney
Filley N W
Forster Fredk
Fineron Patrick
Fuller J A
French S C
Finch M S
Finley John P
Fuller W J A
Fross Miss Rosamond
Finley John P 2
Foster David
Gunnison J Q W
Gray Geo
Glass Miss M
Goff Osman
Graves and Waterman
Gorslino William
Gunnison E D
Hammond Hezekiah
Hawk Miss Lucinda
Harris Chas W 2
Hill Wm 3
Hills Loren
Hill Benjamin
Hepp Peter
Havens Silas W
Hickox David C
Henderson & Elvergeod
Haff Jacob
Hanson Jacob
Hurd Francis
Henderson Mrs Eliza
Hill Frederick
Hase Wm
Hurd F
Hunn John
Huntley Joel
Holmes Otis B
Humeston Alra
Henderson Sarah Jane
Holland James
Howard Rebecca
Hosmer A
Hough Z L 2
Jones Mary
Jones C C
Jones Wm H
Jones Ephaim
Jackson C W
Jagger C
Jewell Hezekiah H
Kelsey James
Kelley Wm
Kirwan Edmund
Kennedy James
Knapp Timothy
Keole Griffith
Kean Peter
Kennedy Joseph
Long John Sr
Lavery Joseph
Lowry Saml 2
Leland Miss Lusan
Lythgood John
Lynch James
Loyer Saml S
Lapsley George 2
Lord D E
Look Harris
Linn Philson
McClure John
McCaskey Timothy 5
McCord Rachael P
McBride John
McCann Dwight James
McKinley Esther
McBride Capt D
Miles Capt Wm
Miles Hamilton
Merree Mrs W
Miller Nicholas
Miller Ferdinand H 2
Miller Col D C
Macklennen Thomas
Mills Miss Margaret
Marshall Wm B
Miner Wm S
Meehum Elam
May Henry
Marshall Albert
Miner Miss Lucy
Miner Wm
Martin John A
Morgan Merrick
Moorhead Josiah C
Mooney Isaac
McMunn John
Munn Nathaniel
Morse Lyman
Monigan Patrick
Niebel Abrahaim 2
Norton A P
Norris John
Newsham Charles
Nason A W
Nevins John
Narimore Wm
Noble Anna
Oakley Wm
O'Brian John
O'Brian Henry A
Otis John
Oakley Mrs Abagail J
Owen Miss F M
Osborn Seth G
Owen Mrs Caroline
Osborn Sophia
Patterson Freeman
Pros-er John
Polter F E
Phillips Milton
Pease H N
Pherrin Saml C
Pence David
Pease Miss Mary
Popple Saml F
Pecker Peres
Parsons Henry A 2
Peck Davis
Parker Merrit
Puiler Erasmus
Pollock Mrs Elizabeth W
Rich R
Rice R
Rice Sherman
Rice Miss Sophia
Randall Malissa
Rice Mrs Mary
Randall S W
Rand Ira George
Robison John
Rogers John L
Rober s Lyman
Robertson Mrs Polly 2
Roberson Rev John
Robinson L L and Sage
Rogers Ansel
Rooney James S
Rockwood Simeon T
Roberts Evin
Roberson John
Russell E B
Rogers Mrs A A
Smith G
Smith Emily
Smith S Mervin 2
Smith Henry
Smith David
Smith Jerome
Scott John
Scott Wm W
Slusher Peter
Squires Geo W
Spencer Thos M
Spencer Capt W T
Spaulding Milan
Sherwood and Hills
Sherwood Alanson
Spray Asa
Sloan H L
Sherwin Miss Sarah M
Skinner Levi
Snell John and Francis
Sprout Rufus C 2
Spaulding Almon
Stewart Thomas
Strain James
Stedwell J B
Southwick H J
Sampson Daniel
Simington Elizabeth
Southwarth George D
Stone John D
Soles Benjamin
Sullivan Henry
Tuttle Miss Elsy Ann
Target Myram
Taber Samuel H
Thompson Thomas
Taylor, Owens & Co.
Thurbur Edward
Thompson H W 2
Taylor Wm
Teel Norman E
Thompson Wm
Taylor Matthew
Underhill E L
Umber John
Van Vranken James or David
VanBrocklen James H.
Van Vranken Mrs Mary
Vedder Abner 2
Vedder Charles
Wright Federick
Wheeler James
Williams T S
Waters David
Webster John
Way Mrs A M
Wilcox Amos
Williams Betsey
Waker Peter
Wilson Josiah F 2
Webr Miss Sarah
Weeks Patrick S 2
Weston James
Wiers Fredk A
Wallace John D
Wasson A W
Wells Wm C
Wilson Mrs Ellen
Wilkins Thomas
Wilkins John M
Weed Claray
Webster Barbara
Woodward Miss Mary
Yaple E H 2 [Ann
Yager William
York Joseph
Zink John
Zinn Josiah
Zinn Josiah J

GERMAN LETTERS.

Jacob Leib
Etiene Bouderet
Jacob Honecker
John Uhr
John Mier
Teothor Schweizer
Francis Gloth
Gebrider Kiehl
Davit Stocksteger
Jacob Rolf
Christine Sandoski
Peter Lash
Haver Laohmann
John Adam Talbot
Kasper Scheel
Herrn Philip Bladel
Math Nellesson
Johaun Atam Daup
Christoph Englehard
Peter Ebigh
Ciriac Hermann
Nicles Weigal
Frank Phillip Kuhn
Henry Wiburg
D George Frank
Christian Schultz
Andreas Schleichers
Jacob Weihdorf
Peter Lash
Frederick Rindernect

ROBERT COCHRAN, P. M.

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th of April next. Terms—For the Primary branches, $2 00
" Higher " 3 00

JAMES C. REED, Prin. and Teacher of Languages.
J. W. WETMORE, Mathematics.
D. P. ENSIGN, Primary Department.
Miss L. C. INGERSOLL, Young Ladies Department.

Particular attention will be paid to the manners of the Pupils and to their improvement in Reading, Spelling and the ordinary branches of English education.

It is of the highest importance that pupils should commence immediately at the beginning of the term. GEO. A. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

Erie, March 27, 1847 3t45

FAIR WARNING.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the Canada Store, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle before the first of April. A word to the wise is sufficient.

E. M. SNOW.

Erie, March 6, 1837. 42

DR. SMITH'S GREAT

NATIONAL PILLS,

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE

[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreig influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate and even the more hardly, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL,

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the VITAL BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors in the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

FEVERS,
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGES TION,
COSTIVENESS,
HEADACHE,
BAD APPETITE,
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTARY,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WORMS,
HEARTBURN,
BILIOUS COLIC,
FOUL STOMACH,
JAUNDICE,
PAIN IN THE SIDE,
SCROFULA,
BAD BLOOD,
OBSTRUCTIONS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
RHEUMATISM,
WHOOPING COUGHS,
WEAK NERVES,
HYSTERICS,
COUGHS,
COLDS,
INFLUENZA,
PIMPLES,
LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple direction which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a "coating of sugar."—Therefore, beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTHER LEE,
Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN KELLETT,
127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. E. H. HALL, 99 Fulton st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. G. E.

From the P. M. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.
JAC. KIPL R, P. M.

From Rev. S Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pill, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.

From Rev. Mr. Keating, Marion N. Y.

From M Dame, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Respected Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place. Pekeopike. MOSES DAME, 267 Maine-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.
ED. EATON O DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Anti Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.
ED. BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give them general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent; as Doctor Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off on the public stuff with a "coating of sugar"; to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Crumbacker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated Pills. Also, a gentleman in Louisville, Ky., was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written* with a pen on the *bottom* of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 120 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

March 6, 1847. 6m42

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY,

CARD.—MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER, Proprietors of the Erie Woolen Factory, take this method of returning their thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage extended to their Factory since its erection and hope to merit and obtain an increase of patronage by the great inducements they this season offer to all who have Wool to exchange for Cloth, Cassimere, Satinetts, Tweeds, &c. They will also manufac ure Wool on the shares or for pay, to suit customers.

Erie, May 16, 1846. a5

ATTENTION FARMERS!!

ALL kinds of PRODUCE can be exchanged at great bargains for GOODS of every description at the cheap store of

S. JACKSON & Co.

November 21, 1846. 27

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

LEGRANGE & RAYMOND, *Printing Ink Manufacturers*, No. 16, Spruce Street New York, would respectfully announce to the Trade that they have commenced the manufacture of INKS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of the following descriptions, viz:

News and Book suitable for hand and power Presses.

Copperplate, Bank Note, Music, Xylographic, Lithographic, and Indelible, for chemical printing on Silk or Cotton goods.

Colors of all kinds will be prepared and warranted equal in all respect, to the best imported. *Also*, Gold Size, Gold and Silver Inks.

P. LEGRANGE, who has had many years experience in the largest and most celebrated Manufactories of Paris, viz: Messrs. Lemercier et Rose Rue Godot Mauroi, No. 55, Paris, will give his personal attention to the business.

N B. All orders addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to, and *Ink* prepared to suit the *climate, press* and *work* for which they are intended.

LEGRANGE & RAYMOND.
No. 16, Spruce St. New York.

Feb. 20, 1847. 3m10

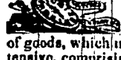
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!



G. LOOMIS & CO. 7, Reed House, Erie, have just received an addition to their former stock of goods, which makes their assortment very extensive, comprising a large variety of rich and fashionable JEWELRY, consisting of diamond, ruby, garnet, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine and enamelled pins, diamond, ruby and plain rings; gold ear rings, guard chains and keys, spectacles, pencil cases, bracelets, lockets, miniature setting, thimbles, studs, snaps, &c. &c.

TIME.—Gold and Silver Watches of the patent lever, duplex, horizontal and common escapement. French, mantle, German and American clocks.

SILVER GOODS.—Table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, ladles, butter and fruit knives, spectacles, chains, keys, pencil cases, thimbles.

Plated, Britannia and German Silver Ware.—Tea pots, urns, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, cake baskets, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, spoons, faucets, ink stands, castors.

CUTLERY.—Roger's and other celebrated Makers razors, knives and scissors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instruments, telescopes, thermometers, pocket compasses, sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, flutes, fifes, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket books, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, wax and glass beads, bead and silk bags and purses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot belts, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, sugar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, rouge, powder, puffs, perfumery, court plaster, tooth wash and powders, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery baskets; needles, batledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous other articles not mentioned, both useful and ornamental, which will be for *ready pay*," from twenty five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and most kinds of country produce taken in payment for goods or work. Call and see.

The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

June 13, 1846. 4

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State & Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.
Oct. 10, 1846.

WINDOW GLASS.—Window Glass by the box, just received and for sale cheap at the Canada Store. E. M. SNOW.
Oct. 21, 1846. 23

CASH! CASH!!

CASH will be paid for 10,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 do Corn, 10,000 do Barley, and 500 barrels Flour, if delivered soon.

H. CADWELL.

Erie, Oct. 10, 1846. 21

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE are now receiving our Winter stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYEWOODS and Miscellaneous articles, and very respectfully invite the attention of our customers and the public to the quality of our goods, and the prices at which they are offered.

Physicians will find among our stock many of the new Chemicals and choice preparations of the Materia Medica. Our Medicines are *fresh*, and believed to be *pure*, and will be warranted for what they are sold.

Farmers and others wanting Paints and Oils, will find our stock complete, and we would request all who want *pure* Paints and Oil cheap, to ascertain the quality and price of our articles before purchasing elsewhere.

Clothiers can be furnished with most of the articles used in their line, at reasonable rates.

Our stock of the *Popular Medicines* of the day, and of Perfumery and Fancy and Miscellaneous articles, is very large, and we would say to all, customers and strangers, that we shall be happy to see you, show your our goods, give you our prices, and *fill your orders*.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, Nov. 23, 1846.—28 No. 5, Reed House,

THE LAST,

AND largest Stock of every variety of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Dry Goods, and Groceries, ever imported to this market, just received, and which shall be sold at prices far below any ever before offered in this market

HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, November 21, 1846. 27

CASH!! CASH!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for FLAX SEED delivered at the store of the subscriber, corner of French and Fifth streets.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 20

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 21, 1046. C. M. TIBBALS.

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

NOW receiving at the Canada Store a new and splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware &c., &c., which will be sold at unusual low rates, even in these cheap times. Call and see. E. M. SNOW.

Erie, Oct. 21, 1846. 23

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot Tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

NEW FIRM.

NEW AND CHEAP GROCERIES!!!

JOHN ZIMMERLY & A. HITCHCOCK, late of the firm of Hitchcock, Zimmerly & Co. have again associated themselves in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, on State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, in the room lately occupied by Wm. Rindernecht, under the style of J. ZIMMERLY & Co. where will be found a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Wet and Dry West India Goods comprising every article usually kept or called for in a Grocery store. Among stock may be found:—

Coffee of every price and quality.

Old and Young Hyson Teas;

Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Brown, Lump and Loaf Sugar,

Chocolate, castile and rosin soap, raisins, figs.

Tobacco of every quality, cigars, snuff Groceries of all kinds, together with Iron, nails, window glass, etc. etc.

J. Z. & Co. tender their thanks for the very general patronage extended to them for the past six years, and hope they may by their endeavors to please, receive a continuance of favors in the shape of old as well as new customers. They are prepared to purchase grain of all kinds, butter, eggs, dried apples and peaches, Flax, Timothy and Clover seed, for which CASH will be paid at their counter.

Erie, April 25, 1846. 49

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Piece, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

Nov. 14, 1846. No. 7, Reed House.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which will not be surpassed by any stock in this city as to quality and quantity. And as to price, we are sure they are as cheap as any reasonable person could wish to have them; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any establishment in this city, or any other place west of New York, for ready pay. Please call and examine quality and prices for yourselves. Particulars next week.

S. JACKSON & CO.

Nov 14, 1846. 26

20,000 BUSHELS BARLEY WANTED!—We will pay CASH for the above named amount of Barley, delivered at our Store within two weeks.

HULBERT & METCALF.

Nov. 7, 1846. 25

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR THE HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ.

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE operation of this preparation is threefold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive powers and restoring the appetite—as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controlling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years; Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

WOBURN, MASS., March 20, 1840.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the *least doubt* but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by *experience*, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the *efficacy* and *power of* your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, greatfully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from *Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:*

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation *from my throat extended to my head, so that my* hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well. I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

MCMINNSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—*Having used your Sarsaparilla* in my family, and witnessed its beneficial effects on one of my children, I feel it to be a duty I owe the community to make the case public. About two years ago my little son was attacked with Scrofula or King's Evil, which broke out in eight or nine places round the neck and jaw, which finally affected his eyes, rendering him entirely blind. During the first year from the time he was taken, he was attended by several physicians, but continued *to get worse until I despaired of his ever getting well.* Having seen your Sarsaparilla advertised with certificates of its cures, I concluded to try a trial, and accordingly sent to Cincinnati and procured a few bottles, and now, after having used nine bottles I have the gratification of saying he is well. The sores are entirely healed, and his sight nearly as good as ever it was; and I have no hesitation in saying that he was entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,

E. BASSETT.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by J. H. Burton & Co., Erie and Meadville; S. Hutchins & Co., Waterford; L. Wilcox, jr. Pittsburg; A. Reynolds, Buffalo; Henderson & Punderson, Cleveland; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Oct. 16, 1846.

FOR THE PILES!

A VALUABLE INTERNAL REMEDY. The VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the PILES, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, bleeding or blind, Internal or External, and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—speedy and permanent. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and immediately gives the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each box contains twelve doses, at 81 cents per dose.—It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and REMOVING THE CAUSE, renders the cure CERTAIN AND PERMANENT.

Pamphlets giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Dr. A. Upham proprietor, Wyatt & Ketchum 121, Fulton st, N. Y. General Agents for the Southern States.

Sold in Erie by J. H. Burton & Co., and by druggists generally throughout the U.S. Price $1.

6m22

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE.

No. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business in the store formerly occupied by James Crossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the retailer will become convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake them; and on the shortest notice.

FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

TOYS.

As large assortment of toys, such as, dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beeds, necklaces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to.

M. W. KEITH.

Erie, August 1, 1846 1

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

STILL LATER.

JUST received, per last arrival, at the brick corner opposite the Eagle Hotel, a further assortment of French, cashmere and Brocha Shawls, that are rich and cheap. Also a few more of these silk warp Alapacas, plaid mourning Ginghams, Castilian Robes, black silk fringed Cashmere, and heavy Satin Shawls, together with a full assortment of silk, assorted fringes.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—

2000 lbs	White Lead, pure,
300	Red Lead,
200	Litharage,
50	Sugar Lead,
1600	Spanish Whiting,
500	Venition Red,
500	French Yellow;
100	French Green,
18 cases	Chrome yellow and green,
5 do	American Vermillion,
2 bbls	refined Lampblack,
1	gallons Spirits Turpentine,
200 do	Linseed Oil,
50 do	Copal Varnish,
200	Paint Brushes, from No 4 to 000000,
60	boxes window glass,
200 lbs	of putty.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles are invited to give us a call. Every article is warranted good, and as to prices they shall be as low as any reasonable or honest man will ask.

CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, Nov. 28, 1846. No 6, Reed House

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ READ. ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Coloose, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year, was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID MCFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Coloose".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR,—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. *From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal* good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y., dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA; February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. JOHN LEWIS,

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞ **Further Evidence.** ☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'in some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use."

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

"SUGAR COATED" PILLS.

BEWARE! CAUTION!

THE increasing popularity of Dr. G. BENJ. SMITH'S IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS, has induced a number of persons to make something they call PILLS and coat them with sugar, in order to sell them for the genuine while they do not possess a particle of the virtues, nor even assimilate in appearance to the original. Dr. Smith's Pills. In short, they are an intended FRAUD upon the community. A minister who at first had an interest in an imitation Sugar Coated Pill, manufactured in Albany, N. Y., has given them up, as he says on account of the miserable dishonest practice of manufacturing them. That party is now industriously circulating reports calculated to injure Dr. Smith and to effect the reputation of his valuable pills; but rather than notice them in public, Dr. Smith is about to institute legal proceedings against them for their slanders, as he has in another case against a similar party, in which he recovered heavy damages. These miserable imitators have to resort to the most abominable means to palm off their counterfeit pill; as the public know that Dr. Smith's are the original and genuine. Several instances have come to public notice in which life has been endangered by the use of the counterfeits. It is *Dr. Smith's* Pills that are doing so much good in the country—as the following show.

Use and recommend Dr. Smith's Pills than all others.

This is to certify that I have used the Sugar Coated Pills manufactured by G. Benjamin Smith, of New York, for some time, and believe them to be a good medicine; and also, from inquiry in that city, I am persuaded that he is the original inventor, and therefore is entitled to the benefit of the invention. S. WILLIAMS,

Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

From the Free Hen's Chicken (Vt.)

We call the attention of our readers to the certificate of Rev. S. Williams Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, in relation to Dr. Smith's Pills. We can ourselves bear testimony to the excellence of these Pills, one of us having used them and experienced great relief from them The above is the best paper in the State of Delaware..

The "IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," (Sugar Coated,) are certainly doing much in the whole county, and are highly esteemed. If one half is true that people write and say about them. They are so easy in their operation that all like them. The editor of the Northern State Journal, (one of the largest and best papers in the State of N. Y.) writes of follows:

Watertown, May 31, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj Smith—Dear Sir: I was laid up with a bad cold some time since my return from N. Y., and during my illness I made trial of your pills, and I must say it found them excellent. They are the best medicine for the purposes they are intended, that I have seen. I seldom take pills but I found yours entirely free from the objections to which other pills are liable. I hope they will continue to be a source of profit to you, as I doubt not they will be a means of relief to the afflicted on a large scale.

Yours truly, J. GREEN.

Tonawanda, Pa., Sept. 18, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj Smith—Dear Sir. Your agent left with me a lot of your Sugar Coated Pills, and I have but a few boxes left. Every box I have sold has given entire satisfaction. I have taken them myself and consider them the best pills I have ever used, and I am not afraid to recommend them to the public. I wish a further supply at once.

Yours respectfully, JACOB KIBLER, P. M.

Huntington, Ind., June 21, 1846.

Dr. Smith—Dear Sir: I am most out of your Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills," and find them selling so fast that I think you had better send me two gross immediately. They give general satisfaction; that the people come at least twenty miles for them, and as it is generally known that I am agent for them, I would be sorry to get out. Yours respectfully,

SAM'L MOORE & Co.

BEWARE!!!

IF G. BENJ. SMITH, be not WRITTEN with a PEN on the BOTTOM of the box, all "Sugar Coated" Pills are COUNTERFEIT.

Principal Office 179 Greenwich Street, large brick block N. Y. Price 25 cts a box.

Dealers furnished at the N. Y. College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by Carter and Brother, and J. H. Burton & Co. Erie. A. J. Farrah & Co. Fairview, L. S. Jones & Co. Girard. James Leach, Lockport. J. W. M'Clure, jr. Elk Creek, Parson Clark, Albion, A. Lick, Washington, Marvin & Judson, Waterford, C. W. Burton & Co. Meadville, J. H. Haynes, North East, Norton & Haskins, Wattsburg, A. Tourtellott, Union, D. M Intosh Columbus.

Dec. 23, 1845. 6m48

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

THE good people of Erie and vicinity required to be reminded that that tract of land which affords the protection of this harbor, which as formerly connected with the main land, was *then* "the Peninsula," but now that a channel has produced a separation, it has become an "Island" and is very improperly call a "Peninsula."—Among other misnomers, a cooking stove is offered for sale in this market under the popular name of "Yankee Notion" which is no more like the genuine "Yankee Notion" than an Island is like a Peninsula. The *Genuine Store* has no extra flue by which the smoke and heat are taken away *from* the oven or applied to all of the pleasure of the Cook, while the counterfeit or spurious kinds, whether they are represented to be "Yankee Notions" or "Genesee Farmers," have no means of diverting the heat from the oven, which renders them very unnecessarily and uncomfortably hot and subjects those who are within their influence to headaches and vapor baths which are very liable to produce a consumption of the lungs as well as of fuel.—We have the *exclusive right* to make and sell the *Genuine "Yankee Notion," Store* in the County of Erie, Pa., with "Spaulding's Patent elevated Oven," and a curiously contrived dampe, to which we invite the attention of the Public. On the top of the oven are two holes which afford two advantages—that of cooking in two extra vessels and that of cleaning the soot from it without the labor and dirt which are occasioned by "taking down the stove."—Those who desire to see them in operation can call on the following persons in this borough, and enquire how *they* like them: Charles Lynch, H. Cathcart, William A. Galbraith, J. Ayres, John Hearn, M. Conwright, or any one else who has one. They are heavy and durable and we will warrant them to suit if properly used. Remember another persons have the *genuine article* for sale, but

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Erie, Sept. 28, 1846. 18

HARDWARE.

FROM past experience we have been led to believe that dealing a little in the Hardware line has given our customers that satisfaction that we are out again with a large addition to our former stock; and are bound to sell as cheap as the cheapest. In our stock can be found Mill, Cross-cut, Hand and Compass Saws; Hand and Chopping Axes; Trace Chains; Brass and Iron Candle Sticks and fixings; Shovel and Tongs; Spades; Shovels and M. Forks; Coffee Mills, Hammers; all kinds of House and Door Trimmings; Curry Combs; Knives and Forks, Shoe Thread and Shoe Makers fixins; Percussion Caps; Ropes, Pocket Knives, &c.

Also all sizes of Iron and Steel, eastern and western Nails; Anvils, Vices and Hammers; together with a little of most every thing usually called for in the Hardware line; for further particulars enquire at the brick corner, opposite the Eagle.

Oct. 17, 1846. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!—Who wants a Shawl of any price or pattern? Call at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.

November 21, 1846. 27

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Bed Tick, Cotton Flannel, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batting, Waddings, etc. etc.

Nov. 14, 1846. P. ARBUCKLE, No. 3, Perry Block.

PAINTS AND OILS.

2400 lbs.	White Lead, dry	150 lbs.	Paris Green.
	and in oil,	74 "	Sugar Lead,
300 "	Red Lead,	2000 "	Swan Whiting
200 "	Litharge,	73 "	Gum Copal,
300 "	Best. Rochelle Ochre,	100 galls, 60 lbs.	Turpentine, Chrome green
600 "	Eng. Ven. Red		and yellow,

Eddy's refined Lampblack, Linseed Oil, raw and boiled, Copal and Shellack Varnish, Indian Red, etc. etc.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Nov. 28, 1846.—28 No 5, Reed House.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 30, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1846.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his old customers (and as many new ones as possible) with Hats of the Spring style, as cheap as the cheapest. Call an examine quality and prices for yourselves.

R. S. HUNTER.

Prectical Hatter.

Erie March 28, 1846. 1f45

DR. HARVY BASCUM'S

VEGT. DIARRHEA CORDIAL, warranted a Safe and Speedy cure for the Diarrhea, bowel complaint, Cholera Morbus and Dysentery For sale by O. D. SPAF

July 18, 1846. 9

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11

HATTERS MATERIALS.—75 lbs. Extract Logwood, Sanford's best, Gum Shellact Verdigris, Oil Vitriol, etc. for sale by

Nov. 28, 1846.—28 J. H. BURTON & Co.

CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar, do. drops, hoarhound bar, do. medicated, peppermint drops; peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafras, and worm lozengers; sugar plumbs, smooth almonds, almond candy, etc. etc. for sale by

M. W. KEITH.

Aug. 1, 1846. 11

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.

A SPLENDID article for sale at No. 2, American Block. MATHIAS MAYER.

July 4th 1846. 7

WANTED, at the corner store, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Corn, Timothy and Flax Seed, for which part cash will be paid, at the highest market prices. HULBERT & METCALF.

Sept. 19, 1846. 18

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their fall stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete—varying in size from 7x9 to 5x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND BOOKS.

D. SPAFFORD respectfully informs Homœopathic Physicians and the friends of the system, that he has just received direct from New York, a good assortment of Homœopathic Medicines in tinctures, bilutions and triturations, also, pocket cases of medicines; physician's and family medicine chests, refined sugar of milk, pure globules, etc., as well as books, pamphlets and standard works on the system.

Erie, May 23, 1846. 1

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just received a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety and quality which will be sold very low. I. ROSENSWEIG & Co.

Oct. 24, 1846.—23. No. 1, Fleming Block.

QUEENSWARE by the Crate—Birmingham ware—for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

April 18, 1846. 48

FLOUR AND SALT—Always on hand, at the lowest prices and of the best quality, by

Aug. , 1846 B. TOMLINSON & Co.

DR. C. C. VAUGHN'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR 1847.—The GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY—Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture. This universal Panacea is now *being introduced into Europe, the East and West Indies*, South America and all other parts of the Globe, where disease exists in any form. The United States and the Canadas have for the past three years severely tested the virtues which the proprietor, upon the introduction of this medicine hesitated not to say it possessed. In introducing this GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY the most startling promises were made on the part of the medicine—so novel was the theory—the principle upon which the cures were to be effected that people threw up their hands and cried, what next! Even credulity, startled with surprise, and the so called "Faculty" made themselves merry over the "new humbug." But mark the result—the three years have passed away—public opinion, the voice of millions and more of observing individuals, have stamped this REMEDY the most singular wonderful incomprehensive and miraculous curative power ever produced. The ONE GREAT DISEASE which the proprietor of this medicine had the presumption to say existed, and that all various diseases were but secondary, has now millions of believers, they must believe, for they have witnessed the effect of this restorative. It has conquered ALL diseases by simply conquering the ONE. The "Old School" now open their eyes; their old dogmas, like the morning